

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Figures That Make the Price of Wool

Accumulation of Wool During War Not Dangerous to Market in View of Requirements

The study of statistics is a distasteful job to most people. It is especially objectionable to men who are accustomed to checking up tallies showing losses of from five to twenty-five per cent and then being confronted with a Chinese puzzle in the form of a bank statement presented as a basis of making clear why it is difficult to make loans.

Wool statistics are peculiarly difficult and peculiarly important. The wool exporting countries are at the ends of the earth and up to date reliable data are hard to obtain from all sources for use at one time. They are important because the United States is a large importing country and the trade's idea of values is dependent largely upon reports of production in exporting countries and of amounts bought by importing competitor countries. The old alarming story of the collapse of the Boston market as a result of arrival of a cargo from Australia is still frequently good to hammer several cents a pound off the askings of those unfamiliar with the regularity and great volumes of wools received from that country.

Large stocks of wool held in market and manufacturing centers have been mentioned in discussions of the past months' events. It has been asserted, and apparently considered, by some of those responsible for the temporary shortage of money for moving the wool clip, that store houses were filled and the country over-supplied with wool.

There was practically the same

Since this article was written the American wool market has become inoperative. This is due to financial conditions peculiar to the United States and must necessarily be of short duration. When operations are resumed the facts and figures here presented will apply in determining prices to be paid.

amount of wool on hand on March 31, 1920, as on the same date in 1919, according to the report of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture. The actual total for March 31, this year, is 564,000,000 pounds and for one year ago, 543,000,000 pounds. On March 31, 1918, the stocks were 427,120,000 pounds. This includes stocks of the United States and British governments, which have been materially reduced since March 31. The amount of each of the grades held by dealers and manufacturers (excluding United States and British government holdings), is shown in the table below:

The much talked of surfeit of wool of three-eighths and quarter-blood grades is shown to amount to about one-half the total stocks. Last year these two grades made up less than one-third of the amount on hand. Two-thirds of the stock of three-eighths and quarter-blood was imported wools. Of the fine and half-blood grease wools,

32,000,000 pounds was home grown and 52,000,000 pounds imported.

The same report shows the amount of grease wool in each of the main grades held by commission houses and dealers in contrast to the holdings of the mills. These figures presented below include both foreign and domestic wools, the former amounting to about two-thirds of the total:

	By Dealers and Com. Houses	By Manu- facturers
Fine and half-blood combing	21,411,337	46,169,666
Fine and one-half blood clothing	7,807,448	8,064,295
Three-eighths blood combing	20,553,536	23,643,013
Three-eighths blood clothing	8,719,309	3,902,902
One-quarter blood combing	24,978,702	19,206,073
One-quarter blood clothing	6,712,086	2,236,636

The amount of grease, scoured and pulled wool, held by mills in various states on March 31, 1920, and on the

STOCKS OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES. (Thousands of pounds; that is, 000 omitted.)

	Grease wool. Mar. 31 1920	Scoured wool. Mar. 31 1920	Pulled wool. Mar. 31 1920	Grease wool. Mar. 31 1919	Scoured wool. Mar. 31 1919	Pulled wool. Mar. 31 1919
Total stocks domestic wool:						
Fine and one-half blood	32,704	86,123	8,705	8,251	6,508	4,335
Three-eighths and one-fourth blood	48,530	43,013	10,743	7,522	9,688	9,914
Low or Lincoln	5,859	2,613	2,193	2,508	1,186	835
Grade not stated	9,474	21,475	409	38	245	225
Total stocks foreign wool:						
Fine and one-half blood	52,639	80,138	11,934	13,298	985	1,117
Three-eighths and one-fourth blood	104,106	59,643	27,114	11,111	6,512	3,269
Low or Lincoln	18,820	22,984	2,420	5,529	4,729	2,387
Carpet	32,707	23,386	3,298	8,805	2,679	3,646
Grade not stated	4,919	862	132	—	60	23
Total wool stocks:						
Fine and one-half blood	85,343	166,261	20,639	21,549	7,493	5,452
Three-eighths and one-fourth blood	152,636	102,656	37,857	18,633	16,200	13,183
Low or Lincoln	24,679	25,597	4,613	8,037	5,915	3,222
Carpet	32,707	23,386	3,298	8,805	2,679	3,646
Grade not stated	14,393	22,337	541	38	305	248
Grand total	309,758	340,237	66,948	57,062	32,592	25,751

The grease equivalent for the stocks of 1919, not including tops and noils, would be approximately 488,698 thousands of pounds, and for 1920, 487,108 thousands of pounds.

In addition to the above, the British government held in the United States on March 31, 1920, 12,955 thousands of pounds of grease wool and 1,003 thousands of pounds of scoured wool, or a total of 13,958 thousands of pounds.

same date one year previous is shown herewith:

	HELD BY MILLS.		Scoured		Pulled	
	Grease	Mar. 31, 1920	Mar. 31, 1919	Mar. 31, 1920	Mar. 31, 1919	Mar. 31, 1920
Massachusetts	53,904,752	27,717,197	14,506,744	6,648,265	3,190,186	2,675,577
Pennsylvania	19,993,891	7,475,389	1,984,565	947,637	1,402,228	1,050,745
Rhode Island	19,072,441	5,403,550	769,447	341,777	2,301,419	599,919
New Jersey	12,181,948	17,150,978	1,009,277	271,204	41,145	32,891
New York	11,596,315	5,677,630	1,728,342	645,354	699,136	1,019,212
Ohio	6,260,346	2,735,266	245,111	67,001	143,167	154,424
New Hampshire	4,111,865	1,379,697	1,081,105	343,221	232,289	165,198
Connecticut	2,121,664	1,297,626	2,336,121	1,659,845	322,796	306,936
Maine	2,124,638	1,315,958	1,369,622	1,252,911	235,587	286,274
Pacific Coast States	967,257	582,182	291,520	81,194	67,005	30,093
Total above states	132,335,117	70,735,473	25,321,854	12,258,409	8,634,958	6,321,269
Other states	3,309,566	1,901,363	2,777,752	1,395,485	704,070	341,803
Grand total	135,644,683	72,636,836	28,099,606	13,653,894	9,339,028	6,663,072

HELD BY DEALERS.						
Boston	73,833,212	24,034,325	18,876,255	5,519,016	10,813,882	3,360,223
Philadelphia	12,371,141	1,371,922	3,459,677	1,768,865	1,563,092	592,554
New York	11,479,378	1,187,587	1,202,199	192,895	571,169	193,132
Chicago	9,442,243	1,222,730	834,070	325,334	2,012,492	1,311,488
St. Louis	6,239,540	32,524				
San Francisco	1,194,270	150,099	326,980	9,976	266,392	66,672
Portland	1,333,480	124,808	31,324		35,224	54,797
Total above cities	115,893,264	28,124,055	24,730,505	7,816,086	15,262,251	5,578,866
Other cities	7,353,986	565,622	1,548,180	135,480	2,447,926	405,523
Grand total	123,247,250	28,689,677	26,278,685	7,951,566	17,710,177	5,984,389

A great deal has been said of vast accumulations of wool in Australia. The average production of that country is 693,000,000 pounds, which makes a little over 2,000,000 bales. During the war it was impossible to ship this wool at anything like the normal rate. Much of it ordinarily went to Continental Europe and most of those countries were not in a position to manufacture it even if ships could have been had to carry it.

Considerable quantities did get to Great Britain and were used to clothe British troops as well as those of the Allied armies. A report from the American consul stationed in Sydney, Australia, published in April by the Department of Commerce, estimated that the amount of wool to be on hand in Australia and in transit from that country June 30, 1920, at 1,600,000 bales. This is three-quarters of a year's crop. It represents a considerable carry-over but nothing like what has been reported by unposted individuals.

In the Antipodes Christmas comes in midsummer. The spring shearings largely come in our fall months of September and October. Fall shearing is practised to some extent, but all of the 1919-20 production is included in the estimate of total stocks of June 30, 1920. Australia's clip is

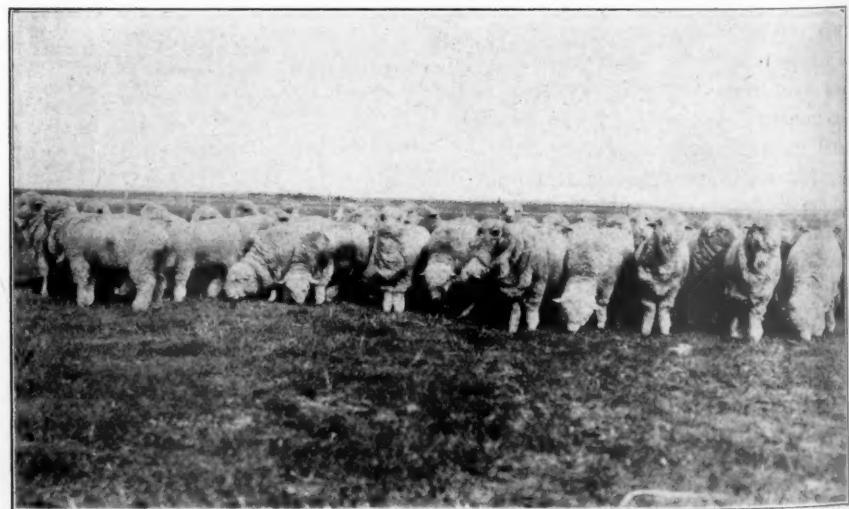
still chiefly of fine wool and had largely been drawn upon to meet the ex-

that at each of the large markets in that country there is an organization of the selling brokers who, as commission salesmen, represent the growers. These organizations' committees control the total amount of wool to be put up in each auction and in doing so, have regard for the condition of the market, the supplies on hand, prospects for future values and the need for realizing on holdings.

New Zealand's usual production is 227,520,000 pounds, or about three-quarters of the annual production of the United States. This clip contains over ninety per cent of what in this country is termed three-eighths and quarter-blood grades, with some of the coarser grades. These wools were particularly needed for war materials. Of New Zealand's annual output, 627,000 bales, about 499,000 were taken away in each of the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, and in 1918, 285,170 bales. The accumulation is, therefore, not of an amount to clog the demands of post war commerce.

Another means is afforded for arriving at the amount of wool in sight for the end of this year in the combined stocks of United States and Great Britain with her colonies.

The Director of Raw Materials (British Ministry of Munitions) states that the stocks on hand September, 1919, were 910,000 bales. Anticipat-



A Band of Hobbs & Gillett Ewes Entered for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

ing arrival in 1920 of 3,000,000 bales and use of 3,600,000 bales, the supplies of December 31, 1920, were expected to be only 318,000 bales. The same official after taking account of all wool stocks in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand and adding the 1919-20 clip considered that after consumption by and exports from these three countries, the combined stocks of December 31, 1920, would be only 608,000 bales. In making this estimate, the Director of Raw Materials allowed for shipments to foreign ports to the amount of 800,000 bales (2,260,000 pounds). Some of this amount has already reached the United States and is included in the figures first presented as our stocks of March 31. Even with the South American and South African clips to be disposed of there is not a burdensome supply of wool anywhere in sight for the close of the present year.

Consumption of Wool.

For a few months after the armistice America's manufacturing was checked. Soon the tremendous demand was in evidence and the total amount used in 1919 was only about sixteen per cent less than in the war year of 1918. The first four months of 1920 showed no let up in the high rate of using wool as it prevailed in 1918:

	1920	1919	1918
Jan.	72,917,000	38,253,000	66,652,000
Feb.	63,900,000	27,303,000	64,434,000
March	67,900,000		72,811,000
April	66,900,000	44,497,000	71,533,404
May			75,598,361
June	54,914,000	65,200,000	
July	62,458,000	62,300,000	
Aug.	55,285,000	63,900,000	
Sept.	59,678,000	58,376,000	
Oct.	68,580,000	60,133,000	
Nov.	60,035,000	47,131,205	
Dec.	63,248,000	38,280,000	
	619,094,000	741,718,000	

The British mills were very busy in 1919 in supplying civilian needs and in the production of export goods with which to re-establish their foreign trade. The French and Belgian mills were later in resuming operations, but are now running at around seventy-five per cent of their former capacity. Germany was a larger user of wool but up to this time, has been able to obtain only a small amount of raw

material. When conditions are adjusted to employ her mills a considerable avenue of outlet for raw wools will have been opened up.

It must always be remembered that world consumption was fully up to and above production in 1914. There has been a great wastage and a curtailment of the distribution and use of wool and woolen goods. There is also an accumulation of needs and with the lack of increase in production, it is only a matter of time to secure a readjustment of matters and a sure foundation for a strong wool market.

THE LAMMING IN WYOMING.

Because May is lambing time for most Wyoming bands the weather conditions are very important. Winter continued the greater part of the month. No long severe storms came, but considerable moisture fell and temperatures were low; the morning of the 4th of this month showed a heavy frost. With many bands this year's lambing is largely a matter of form. Ewes were not well bred, could not be under the weather conditions that obtained during breeding season, and with a seemingly never ending winter and an April blizzard, it is a wonder there are any lambs at all. What lambs that came are not as large and strong as usual and cold weather has not promoted their growth. We have noticed that market reports indicate a strong demand for feeding lambs this fall, but the supply from central Wyoming will be smaller than any time since sheep have been run here in appreciable numbers. When it comes to talking percentages it depends on the individual and how he figures. We believe we are safe in saying that the crop as a whole this year is not one-half of normal, and that one-third is nearer right.

While the weather has not been favorable to live stock it has produced plenty of grass and feed on the range is very good. In the irrigated sections alfalfa is coming fine, but small grain crops are late and acreage will be considerably reduced on that account.

Numbers of stock, both sheep and cattle, are nearly cut in two from those of a year ago so that what stock there is should do well. Moreover there is not likely to be any strong demand for hay or other feeds this coming fall and winter.

Shearing has been delayed two to three weeks. In this section crews began work about the third, and will probably run until the middle of next month. All work is with blades. In the Casper country and west work began about May 25th. No trouble with shearers has been reported to date. The price is generally what was agreed upon at the winter meetings, in spite of the prospective lower wool prices.

Reports of practical cessation of business in Eastern wool markets seem to have largely eliminated representatives of either dealers or manufacturers in this section. There are a few wool men reported in the Casper country, but no business has been done. What the ultimate outcome will be is hard to tell. Present indications are that if money continues tight as at present, it being practically unobtainable now, no wool will be sold this summer, and in the case of forced sales owing to financial necessities, prices will be much lower than were expected or as compared with other commodities. It looks as if the cause of this unreasonable tightening just at this time was largely due to the abominable railroad conditions, the financial requirements of the government which have filled the banks with their securities, and the present forms of taxation. If transportation which will move commodities is not soon instituted the conditions that will obtain this fall when it comes time to move stock are something dreadful to contemplate.

There seems to be no pelt market at any price within reason. Local buyers offer about the same price for pelts that obtained in 1914, and if wool approaches any such level the sheepmen of Wyoming, and of other states as well, will be put out of business. After straining every resource to bring their stock through a year—

long winter sheepmen do not view with favor the usual bear campaign of Eastern dealers to try to close the market and bear the price of wool below its comparative value. To talk wool at pre-war values and then to hear of 60-cent cotton and everything one buys at top prices does not sound good. It looks as if dealers and man-wool from the growers at their own figure. There is an unquestionable need for all the wool grown and at prices at which the grower can afford to produce it.

In the prevailing popular cry for lower prices the clothing retailers were the first to make much advertised reductions and after they had made their reductions even then everybody between the woolgrower and the wool-wearer was taking a bigger profit than the grower was getting. At the same time all the in-between factors try to throw the load back upon the grower and cut his prices in far greater proportion than those of any of the dealers or manufacturers. The wool cost in a suit of clothes is a very small factor, but manufacturers should not try to eliminate it entirely. Under these conditions it behooves wool-growers to stand together and use good common sense. It will also be a test of all their co-operative organizations and selling agencies this year and we sincerely hope that this new development is one that is permanent. If the leaders are capable men who use good judgment we believe the grower will come nearer getting what belongs to him than in any other way.

Today, June 7, is the first real warm day in this part of the country this year. Perhaps winter is really taking a few days vacation. With more seasonable weather other conditions may improve. We hope so.

ROSCOE WOOD.

NEWS FROM SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

This portion of southwest Texas has been given, within the last ten days, an abundance of rain. Hence, range conditions are in excellent shape

and indications are very favorable for our spring crop of lambs running through the summer and going into weaning season with their full weight and size. Our suckling ewes are carrying more flesh than for several years.

The shearing season is still on (June 6th.) We are unusually late in shearing this season on account of the labor shortage. Cold weather, however, has been favorable to us along this line. Some few clips of wool have been sold at from 65 to 75 cents per pound. This, however, occurred before money was held up for speculation purposes, no sales having been made since then. Optimism prevails, however, and the feeling is strong that we will obtain four prices for the enormous clip now in storage in the various big warehouses as soon as conditions adjust themselves along this line.



Scheduled to Appear on the Summer Market

We are expecting some of the staff of the National Wool Grower with us on June 22-23-24, when the annual convention of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association occurs. At this time also, some of the best strains of sheep in the United States will be on exhibition and sold. We will be glad, indeed, to show you people the land of "cactus and prickly pear" and the home of the fine bred sheep and goats. Our keys hang on the outside of the door. Come!

F. C. BATES, Jr.
Mertzon, Texas.

A CENTRAL CALIFORNIA NOTE.

We have gone through a pretty tough winter out here, but the spring turned out better than was expected.

The grass was kept green from December on, but there was not enough of it to speak about. We fed oat hay and corn for three months. Hay was selling from \$30 to \$42 a ton, and corn was \$76 per ton.

The sheep went through in good shape and we raised about 120 per cent of lambs, having a lot of twins this year, as the ewes were fat in breeding season. We started to lamb in December and finished in February with a nice bunch of lambs, but it took lots of feed to raise them. Some sheepmen lost heavily in lambs and ewes as they had no shelter for them in lambing time.

On May 18th, we sold three car-loads of lambs in Oakland. These lambs brought \$9 per head, which is a small price compared to the expenses a fellow has nowadays. This was due to the shortage of feed and the fact that the butchers are overstocked with lambs now. The uncertainty of being able to ship them east also played a part in lowering the prices.

We have just sold (May 18) our spring clip of Merino wool for 54 cents a pound, which is 10½ cents more than we received last year.

Some sheepmen are talking of pooling their wool, but the way things look, they are a little afraid to do so, fearing they will have to wait a year for their returns.

CHESTER J. COOK.
Hayward, Calif.

PORLAND WOOL SALES POSTPONED.

The Portland wool sales, which were to have been held on June 14th, under the direction of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, have been postponed indefinitely on account of the unsettled condition of the wool market. The wool growers of Oregon have been financed by the various loan companies sufficiently to enable them to hold their wool until the market justifies continuing the sales.

MacHOKE, Secretary,
Oregon Wool Growers Assn.

New Zealand Lamb at Corn Belt Markets

By L. L. Heller

The 2,000,000 carcasses of New Zealand and South American lamb, here and en route, a part of which has penetrated to the Chicago, Omaha and other Middle Western markets, represent a scant 75,000,000 pounds, or less than $\frac{3}{4}$ -pound per each inhabitant of the country. A rate of increase in the use of the meat similar to that reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for last year will more than lift such foreign supplies.

The opening of frozen meat routes to America is a temporary condition, the direct result of the disorganization of trade routes during the war and while it may affect the American sheep industry temporarily, it is not thought that it will be a permanent factor against which flockmasters will have to contend. The rate of exchange has made it necessary for foreign countries to ship to the United States any article that can be used to establish credit here, even though such material is actually needed. New Zealand does not need all her lamb but England does, and much less of it will come to us when exchange becomes normal.

The often reported and frequently denied supply of foreign frozen lamb has reached America and penetrated the country even to Mississippi and Missouri River markets. The supply here and en route is estimated at around 2,000,000 carcasses, averaging around 36 pounds. Boat loads of a quarter million lambs have arrived at Boston and New York, and press reports say that the London coolers are full of the meat and several boats are tied up at Thames wharves waiting to unload.

As stated in previous issues of the Wool Grower, supplies of lamb and mutton accumulated in Australia and New Zealand during the war and early reports had it that this old meat, some of which had been in storage for four years, would be dumped here. United States regulations do not allow the sale of meat held in storage for longer than one year.

Preliminary shipments, however, are new crop lambs and said to be of better quality than frozen stuff that has come in previously. The idea of Chicago importing meat from New Zealand at this time when this world's greatest packing center was astounding the world a scant eighteen months ago with the immense tonnage of meats it was supplying the armies in Europe, seems unbelievable, and "Carrying coals to Newcastle" goes down as a world-wide figure of speech before "Canterbury lamb to Chicago."

The frozen meat is coming in through San Francisco as well as Atlantic ports, and prices on dressed lambs there are off a few cents a pound as a result. First shipments to the Atlantic seaboard cost $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents when genuine American spring lamb

Leg	0.26	0.197
Haunch	0.248	0.185
Loin	0.228	0.165
Shoulder	0.213	0.150
Breast	0.118	0.055

It may be that the loss came about from holding the meat too long. This was reported to have been the case. Not much money could have been made by the wholesaler out of the lambs that sold on our east coast for $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents, if they cost 11 cents in New Zealand. Refrigeration and freight must have accounted for most of the spread in price even though exchange was favorable to the transaction. Nevertheless, money was made out of the meat before it reached the retailer, for we find a string of markets in Washington, D. C., advertising the following prices:

Washington prices on New Zealand lamb:

Whole lamb	\$0.32
Side	0.33
Hindquarter	0.40
Forequarter	0.30
Shoulder chops	0.35
Rib or loin	0.45
Breast	0.15

In Chicago, legs retailed around 38 cents and shoulders 30 cents, while genuine American spring lamb prices were 42 and 35 cents, respectively.

While the consumer is getting little benefit in the way of reduced prices in these shops, he at least knows what he is getting. However, in the vast majority of cases the frozen Canterbury lamb is being sold to the retail trade for the fresh-killed product. Whether it is as good or not, and not a few assert it lacks the delightful aroma and taste of genuine spring lamb of American origin, the meat should be sold for what it is. The National Wool Growers Association has taken the stand with regard to the matter of pure fabrics and substituting goat for lamb that the public is entitled to know what it is buying, and it takes the same position in this matter. The brokers or packers who

FROZEN LAMB.

Customers can tell frozen lamb if they see it cut from the carcass. Its fat separates from the lean meat. It is darker near the fat and has an excessive amount of moisture.

was bringing 35 to 45 cents. The latter quotation, the highest on record for lamb, was largely due to the shortage from the freight embargo. Later boatloads of Cantereberies cost $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 cents. For first quality lamb the British government, which controls the meat supply of Australasia until June, 1920, pays the grower 11 cents a pound based on a normal exchange. Top quality mutton costs the Empire 9 cents. At the following London wholesale prices, (April 27) the government was said to be losing money.

London prices (exchange as of April 27):

	Lamb	Mutton
Carcass or side	\$0.205	\$0.142
Forequarter	0.173	0.11
Hindquarter	0.244	0.181

wholesale this meat must label it "cold storage" goods, why not the retailer?

In the cooler, the New Zealand lambs looked very attractive. They were dressed with the kidneys out and the legs cut off at the knees and hocks and the neck cut shorter than American lambs and not telescoped as during the war. They were light-boned, of handy weights and neatly covered with net bags, grade and name of the freezing company stamped thereon. Each lamb bore the tag of the company and the inspector's statement and signature. While American packers are doing more in grading lambs than ever before, and perhaps have a wider range of qualities to work with than are common in New Zealand, they can still improve their grades from the point of uniformity of weight. Growers of American lamb can also take a lesson from the quality and finish of the New Zealand stuff.

Wild rumors are still rampant about four years' supplies of these lambs coming over just as there were of 8,000,000 bales of wool being dumped from Australasia after the war. In the light of the best information, these tales are absurd. As late as the year 1916, practically all the lambs, 4,000,000 of them and about three-fourths of an equal number of sheep, were exported from New Zealand annually. The next two years, 1917 and 1918, exports fell down for lack of shipping. Cold storage space was greatly increased and a recent report says, "part of New Zealand's last year's crop is still on hand," but no mention is made of a four years' accumulation.

That the Canterbury lamb broke the live lamb market two or three cents a pound, and the dressed price five or six cents, none will deny. That it may have a bearish influence on prices so long as it is with us, which some market men say will be all summer, is an acknowledged fact. The prospects for a short lamb crop in Wyoming and Montana and other Western states will alleviate the condition somewhat. The entire problem is the result of readjustments following the war and it

seems unlikely that it is other than a temporary one.

If this lamb is as good as the sellers claim, it should not permanently hurt the trade. This is, however, no excuse for selling it for fresh lamb. If it is inferior, it will not be with us very long, for American lamb eaters, what few there are, insist on quality. There is, at present, no way of keeping the stuff out of the country and any attempt to do this would start an uproar even though the consumer gets little or no benefit from the importation. The eat-more-lamb campaign was not inaugurated to create a market for foreign frozen lamb, but clearly our aim now is to carry on. We can also protest against substituting the meat for fresh lamb and see to it that our protest becomes effective.

There is another grain of comfort for the sheepmen. If this frozen lamb is as good as fresh, we must find out how it was handled and see to it that our fall surplus is frozen to prevent the annual drop in prices when market receipts run over 200,000 head per week. If the quality of New Zealand lamb does not deteriorate with a few months' freezing, neither should American lamb. Our temporary surplus should thus be carried over to the time of famine without the customary loss to the grower through falling price levels.

IN EASTERN OREGON.

The spring in eastern Oregon has been little better than winter. Cold, windy weather has been the rule and all crops are from ten to fifteen days late. The grass is only fair, especially in the mountains, and it will not improve until we have some warm rains.

The lamb crop is light, due to the cold spring and particularly to the fact that many ewes did not get with lamb last fall on account of the dry weather at bucking time.

Oregon sheepmen will not make a dollar this year and most of them will be lucky to break even. However, they are determined to stay with the

game, for in the long run this is the only way to win out.

On account of the shortage of cars the wool sale at Portland was postponed until June 12th. Very few clips have been sold and at the present time no offers are being made. Also the Federal Reserve financial panic has made money so scarce that Oregon is still carrying its yearling ewes, which heretofore have always been sold in May.

S. W. McClure,
Pilot Rock, Oregon.

A SERIOUS CONDITION DEVELOPING.

The sheepmen of the Northwest are facing a very critical business period. The winter of 1919-20 will long be remembered as their most expensive feeding season, and it has been followed by a very light lambing. To add to their difficulties, they cannot sell their wool at any price, and can only draw a comparatively small advance if they consign it. As a climax, the banks and loan companies are not in a position to make any further advances, and in fact, have already taken over a number of outfits. We may as well face the fact, that if conditions do not improve in the near future, the industry in this section will suffer disastrously. The only solution that will avert this now is a fair price for wool and lambs, and the re-discounting of live stock paper by the Federal Reserve Bank.

E. R. M.

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers Association will be held July 7th and 8th at Flagstaff. The cattlemen will also meet with the sheepmen at this time. Officials from the government departments at Washington and from the National Wool Growers Association will be in attendance, as well as a splendid representation of the sheep and cattlemen of this locality. We expect to have a great time.

F. W. PERKINS.

Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

Conditions in the Boston wool market have radically changed during the past month. With a successful British auction held late in April, it looked as though stable conditions were to continue. That this was the belief of most Eastern wool men, is shown by the flying start that was made in Utah in the early days of May. Prices paid were so much higher than was expected, that for a time it looked as though it was only another case where the buyers had held off as long as possible, and then had to come into market with a rush for fear that their competitors would secure the best clips. At the present writing, those who bought at that time are not being congratulated that they secured so many desirable clips, but that they did not buy more.

The change from activity to stagnation came suddenly—almost over night as it were. Perhaps what is reported to have happened when the clip of the Murray Live Stock Company, of Milford, Utah, was put up at a sealed bid sale, indicated when the change actually begun. Eisemann & Company of Boston are said to have been the highest bidder at 72 cents, but the owner rejected that and all other bids. Later it appeared that this was a mistake, but when the high bidder was offered the clip at his bid, he also had seen a new light, and refused to consider the offer at that or any price. Possibly the representative had heard from his principals over night. It is reported here that the clip was finally sold at 70½ cents.

Current talk here is that the growers who sold their clips prior to May 15 were in luck, as it can hardly be expected that they will have such an opportunity again. Three weeks have passed since the change of front in Utah, and the market shows no symptoms of the desired rally. Indeed, the happenings of the past week have been such as to confirm the more conservative in their belief that a lower level of values must be permanently estab-

lished. It is claimed that scarcely anything has been done in the West during the past fortnight, except to secure a few clips on consignment.

According to the best information available, this has been done on a constantly decreasing percentage of advances. Some of the most active operators, usually, say that instead of making advances of 40 to 50 cents a pound, the going rate has dropped to 25 to 30 cents for the best fine clips, and to 20 cents in some cases. Some wool men are talking 10 to 15 cents as safe advances to be made on clips showing a considerable proportion of medium wool. One cynical member of the trade says that it looks as though all the wool dealer had to do was to "sit tight" and he would be able to get all the consignments he could handle, without making any advances, other than paying the freight. This is not the way that Eastern houses treat their friends, however, though it is evident that care is needed to prevent financial embarrassment, in view of the way that the banks in general, and the Reserve Bank in particular, have shut on wool loans.

This is the nub of the whole matter. The dealers have not lost their courage, but they find it a difficult matter to get the money needed, even to make the moderate advances now contemplated. Even the houses of large capital and gilt-edged credit have found it impossible to raise their usual quota of loans, and are trying to make what cash is available go as far as possible in either purchases or advances. Where a year ago, about 4½ per cent was the going rate for first class wool paper, and the brokers were tumbling over each other to secure it in large blocks, now 7½ to 8 per cent is demanded from the same houses, and only a small part of last year's loans can be raised. Bankers are shy, as their available funds are needed at home, or for their regular customers and depositors.

According to the best wool opinion the financial question is at the bottom

of all the recent disturbance, with the resulting depression felt in every wool market in this country. It must be said, however, that the prevailing stringency is by no means confined to the United States, nor is the wool trade the only one to be hit hard. London shows a tremendous decline from the May sale, especially for the best Merino wools. The opening was weak, and later cablegrams reported super Merino fleeces off 25 per cent, and inferior Merinos off 20 per cent from the last sale. Competition was poor, both for Merinos and crossbreds, though the latter showed relatively less decline than the finer wools. Fine crossbreds were 15 per cent lower, and medium crossbreds 5 per cent lower. Coarse crossbreds were generally unsaleable.

In fact, things were going so badly at the sale that it was decided to curtail the London June series one week, while the offerings to be made at Liverpool June 24, and Hull June 30, have been greatly reduced. The next London series will open July 6. London seems to be suffering from a plethora of wool and a scarcity of cash. Given the latter condition, no amount of concession in price will move the wool. London bankers are reported to be urging the utmost caution in making loans, and are asking that speculation be eliminated as far as possible.

This is exactly what is happening in this country. Too much business has been done on the amount of available cash, and time must be allowed for a readjustment. Trade opinion is divided, some still believing that the depression is only temporary, and that the market will shortly rally again. On the other hand, there is noted growing belief that what is happening is the beginning of the great liquidation from war conditions—long expected, and now under way. Summer Street wool houses are shortening sail in every possible way, and there is general congratulation heard over the fact that the

speculative buying in the West has stopped so abruptly. Some of the houses bought more wool than they now wish they had, while those whose bids failed to be accepted are hugging themselves over their good luck.

Sales for the month have been of such a meagre character as to afford absolutely no guide as to market conditions. Whenever any sales have been made it has been at a sacrifice of values, unless when the mill buyer needed some little lot for the completion of work actually in process. Perhaps the most significant sale of the month was that of a lot of Ohio and other quarter-blood fleeces, 100,000 pounds in all, which sold at 60 cents, and at the same time some Missouri quarter-blooms brought 58 cents. Though considered extremely low at the time, it is doubtful if similar prices could be realized today. Dealers say that they have found it no use to suggest lower prices, unless the buyer is really in earnest.

May was one the quietest months seen in the wool trade for years. During one week one of the oldest and largest houses on the street is reported not to have put a single sale on its books, something never before recorded in its history. Very little of the wool bought early in Arizona, Nevada or Utah has yet arrived here, and this has helped to keep the market quiet, both for wools owned outright as well as for consignments. These early wools were expected to sell readily for the better fine clips, and in a way to indicate the prospects for the coming season, as well as to establish values for wools of equal merit.

It is now seen that the failure of the British and American auctions in May were merely indicative of unfavorable conditions rapidly becoming more acute. This has already been recognized by the Quartermaster Corps officials. Under date of June 3 it was announced that the terms of payment for the auction of June 10 had been modified so that instead of being obliged to pay in cash or by certified check before delivery of the wool, buyers at their own option might make payment by ninety-day draft against

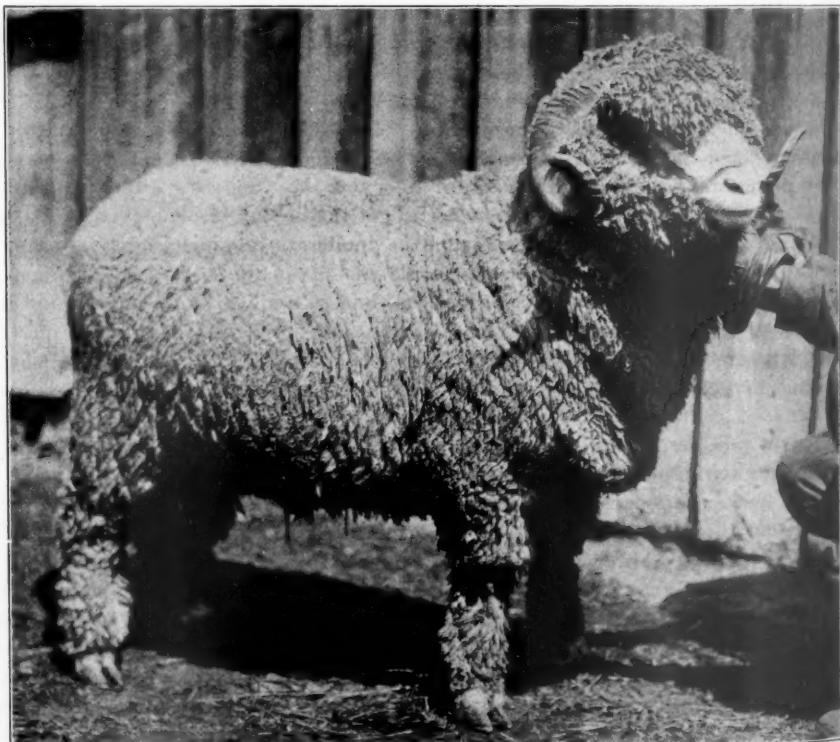
approved bankers' letter of credit. This is a substantial concession, and the first of importance in regard to credits since the auctions were established in December, 1918.

Reports received here indicate that the Western growers are not disposed to meet the situation as to values, but prefer to withdraw their wools rather than sell at concessions. About 600,000 pounds of twelve-months' and 275,000 pounds of eight-months' wool were recently offered at Kerrville, Texas, the buyer to have an option on further accumulations, estimated at 300,000 pounds of twelve-months' and 200,000 pounds of eight-months. It was considered an attractive proposition, as the wools accumulated at Kerrville are considered among the best in the state. To the surprise and disappointment of the owners, only one bid was received, and that for only 50,000 pounds. This was promptly rejected, though whether because the bid was low, or for too small a quantity, is not known here.

Scheduled sales at Del Rio, Mertzon, and other points in Texas, also in Ore-

gon, have been postponed owing to the changed conditions, and it is now uncertain as to when they are to be held. The unexpected turn of the market, and the retirement of the representatives of the Eastern houses from active buying has been a severe blow to the many pooling arrangements made for the handling of accumulations of wool at various points. Not only in the far West, but also in the fleece wool sections of the Middle West. Everywhere the same apathy and indifference exists. Eastern buyers have nowhere near the usual amount of cash with which to make purchases or advances. The cost of carrying wool is nearly double that of last year, and with prospects of future sales so uncertain, the leading wool houses are disposed to "ship their oars and drift."

This throws the laboring oar on the growers, and much sympathy is expressed for them, as it is recognized that they have had a hard winter. In view of this situation, the move of the representatives of bankers, warehousemen and wool growers of Texas, at a



A. W. S. Hansen Ram to be Sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale

June, 1920

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

19

recent meeting in San Antonio, is regarded with much interest. At that meeting, the Federal Reserve Bank was appealed to by resolution to come to the relief of the wool industry, in order that the producers might not be compelled to sell during the present money stringency. Approximately 16,000,000 pounds of wool and mohair was reported to be stored in warehouses on which advances had been made by banks and warehouse companies. These loans are now coming due, and unless some means is found to tide the growers over the present emergency, they will be forced to take losses that may be ruinous to the industry.

That there will be a rally from the present depression is the belief of some of the ablest men in the trade. That traffic arrangements are very bad is admitted, as current receipts of domestic wool in this market are only about one-eighth as large as at the same time last year. Yet there is more than enough wool to supply the current demand. The Committee of London Wool Brokers still have about 16,500 bales of Merino wool in Boston, or approximately 5,500,000 pounds, of which about 3,000,000 pounds is of the better grades that compete directly with the best Territory and fleece wools. This wool is being urged for sale. There is also a big volume of medium and crossbred wool in the market, so that manufacturers will not suffer, if the domestic clip is allowed to wait.

Rarely has the feeling in the Boston wool trade been so depressed as at present. Even during the worst days of the war, a more optimistic feeling was noted. It is astonishing to hear leaders in the trade, whose operations in wool buying generally run into millions, congratulate themselves that they have so little wool. Money in the bank is their best friend, and they are refusing to operate except on the most favorable conditions, and then only in a small way. Some of the houses have some new Territory wool coming, if the railroads ever bring it through, though it is not clear what they can do with it when it arrives.

INDICTMENT OF WOOL MANUFACTURER.

The National Wool Grower has steadily claimed that the price of profits and cost of labor had much more to do with the cost of clothing than had the price of wool. The Department of Justice has secured an indictment for violation of the Lever act following a long investigation of the books of the largest concern in the country.

Judgment must be reserved as the case has not been tried. A decision in this case, whether favorable to the defendant or to the government will go far toward clearing the air as to the seat of responsibility for the cost of clothing.

The following report is from a New York paper of May 26th:

The American Woolen Company of New York, the American Woolen Company of Massachusetts and William M. Wood, president of both companies, were charged with profiteering in woolen cloth in an indictment returned here today by the federal grand jury.

The indictment contains fourteen counts, charging fourteen individual violations of the Lever act in the sale of cloth at unjust and unreasonable prices.

The following table, compiled from these indictments, shows what the goods sold cost the woolen companies per yard and the price per yard that the companies sold the goods to the trade, based on fourteen individual sales.

No.	Indictment and amount sold—	Cost price per yard.	Sale price per yard.
1—79 yards of cloth	..... \$2.25	\$3.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2—74 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 1.62	3.25	
3—85 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 1.90	3.90	
4—1,464 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 2.28	3.75	
5—32 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 1.97	3.85	
6—24 6-8 yards of cloth	..... 1.98	3.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7—58 2-8 yards of cloth	..... 3.59	6.20	
8—565 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 2.72	3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9—146 2-8 yards of cloth	..... 1.98	3.92	
10—73 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 1.98	4.00	
11—72 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 1.98	4.00	
12—64 6-8 yards of cloth	..... 1.98	4.00	
13—122 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth	..... 1.73	2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
14—81 yards of cloth	..... 1.95	3.90	

Asked Own Investigation.

The indictment followed an investigation by the Department of Justice, made at the request of President Wood

of the company, according to a statement tonight by Herbert S. Smyth, special assistant to the United States district attorney.

Mr. Smyth said the investigation showed the American Woolen Company controls 21 per cent of the output of woolen cloth in the country, and that its prices are followed virtually by the entire trade.

"Although Mr. Wood is in receipt of enormous salaries both from the manufacturing company, the selling company of the same name and the constituent mill companies," Mr. Smyth added, "he received commissions from the manufacturing and selling companies which, in 1919, amounted to \$15,482. This is calculated as a part of the manufacturing and selling expense."

Made 35 Per Cent Profit.

It developed also, he explained, that the company was receiving 35 per cent profit above cost, although Mr. Wood claimed the profit proposed by the company for its 1920 business was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The amount of profits which the company was realizing, he said, exceeded "on an average from 300 to 400 per cent those of 1919."

The investigation showed the company made a net profit of \$19,000,000 in the first quarter of 1920, or within \$1,000,000 of the total common stock capitalization of the company. On the basis of \$19,000,000 for the first quarter, the company would earn total profits of \$76,000,000, or nearly 400 per cent, on its total common stock capitalization during 1920.

Charles Evans Hughes has been retained as counsel for the defendants.

Recently the American Woolen Company announced a 15 per cent wage increase.

Mr. Wood, on being asked who would absorb it, replied: "Who else but the public?"

Note: The following dispatch, June 11th, from New York, gives the outcome of the indictments:

Indictments charging profiteering against the American Woolen Companies of New York and Massachusetts, and William M. Wood, president of the corporation, were quashed today by Federal Judge Mack.

Judge Mack sustained a demurrer interposed by Charles E. Hughes, special counsel for the defense, which held that woolen goods did not constitute wearing apparel and therefore did not come within the meaning of the Lever act.

PROFITEERS FINED \$31,000.

Weed's Incorporated, Binghamton clothiers, tried in United States court under Justice Martin T. Manton here, were found guilty this morning on all counts in a federal indictment charging them with profiteering. The court imposed a fine of \$31,000 upon the firm, according to a newspaper dispatch from Syracuse, N. Y.

Six counts covered sales actually made and a fine of \$5,000 was imposed for each of them.

The charges in these counts were as follows:

The sale of a suit of clothes costing \$20 for \$40.

The sale of a suit costing \$12.50 for \$40.

The defense disputed the cost price, claiming it was \$21.

The sale of another suit for \$45, the cost price being fixed at \$23.50.

The sale of a suit costing \$17.82 for \$45.

The sale of a suit of clothes for \$29.50, the cost price of the suit having been \$11.75.

The sale of a suit costing \$23.25 to a millionaire for \$60.

The fine, as imposed by Judge Manton, is the largest that has been passed in the United States following a conviction for profiteering.

Department of Justice officials here today declared the conviction was the second secured against a large and long-established concern, conducting a prosperous business, in the entire country.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By R. H. Harrowell

The drought has broken in places, but the recent rains were of a patchy nature and large areas are still in its grip. However, though the drought is quite a feature of pastoral topics the matter of the disposal of the next wool clip is equally to the fore.

A body composed of growers and brokers called the Australian Wool Council has been formed and is free from political control. Tentative plans

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

June, 1920

sheep owners throughout the Commonwealth being entitled to vote. The chairman writes:

"It is desirable that wool growers should realize how little the proposed system for marketing the coming Australian wool clip departs from normal conditions existing prior to the war. The only two differences are, first, wool growers will for the first time have a voice in the quantities of wool to be submitted at any given time in the various selling centers; second, growers are asked to submit their wool to auction in Australia prior to its being eligible for shipment on owners' account.

"The wool will be shown, valued, and protected by owners' reserves, and competed for by buyers in exactly the same way as in pre-war days. No unreasonable obstacle will be placed by the Australian Wool Council in the way of a wool grower shipping his wool, if the price he is offered at public auction in Australia is not considered satisfactory."

The Australian Wool Council takes the full responsibility of reminding growers that it is estimated there will be in Australia, and in transit, 1,600,000 bales of Australian wool at June 30, 1920, belonging to the British government, which is also the owner of a large quantity now in London. On the top of this, there is the 1920-21 Australian clip of about 1,800,000 bales, and Australia is not the only wool-growing country in the world.

These are established, indisputable facts, and demonstrate the magnitude of the task of preventing a collapse in prices. Every wool grower in Australia should consider whether it is not better to combine with his fellow grower in an endeavor to preserve common interests during the critical period immediately ahead.

Before the war the Continental nations bought about 60 per cent of the Australian wool. Their position today is financially weak, and their power to buy wool after June 30, 1920, will be seriously restricted until they are able to make suitable arrangements with richer nations for the payment



Purebred Lincolns Skirmishing for Feed

As officially announced, all wool will be sold by public auction in Australia. Activities formerly connected with the wool exchange will be reviewed. It is not proposed to control wool sold for use in Australia, but the scheme provides for restriction of exports.

The opinion of counsel was that unless certain powers were granted to the Commonwealth by the states, considerable difficulty would be experienced in carrying out the scheme and defeat of the entire movement might be brought about by independent shipments over which the council would have no control.

The following extract from a letter written by the chairman of the Australian Wool Council will indicate the nature of the proposed scheme, upon which a referendum is being taken, all

of the commodities, including wool, which they require, and this will take time.

A statistical summary covering the operations of the Australian wool pool during the 1917-18 and 1918-19 seasons has been issued by the Central Wool Committee, and it reveals that in 1918-19 the crossbred wools received by the pool increased by 107,241 bales or 16.98 per cent over the quantity shorn in 1917-18. When it is remembered that the total clip for 1918-19 was larger by only 115,860 bales, or 6.06 per cent than the total clip for 1916-17, it will be seen how rapidly the crossbred wools are increasing in comparison with the Merinos. In 1917-18 Merino wools constituted 66.93 per cent of the clip, but in 1918-19 fine wools fell to 63.53 per cent.

The total quantity of wool appraised in 1918-19 was 2,025,476 bales, as compared with 1,909,615 bales in 1917-18. Of this total 1,286,760 bales were Merino wool, and 738,715 bales were crossbred. The wool appraised in the grease aggregated 1,801,428 bales, and that which was scoured before appraisement aggregated 224,047 bales. Of the Merino wool appraised 76.46 per cent was classed as combing, 12.65 as clothing, and 8.89 as carbonizing. In the crossbred wool the percentages were 73.95, 11.12 and 14.93, respectively.

Owing to the drought, the blow fly pest has not been so much in evidence during recent months, but it is becoming active again. Jetting with arsenical spray at double the strength advocated by the dip manufacturers has been found a better and cheaper method of treatment by the Queensland government authorities, than crutching.

The boom in prices for rabbit-skins has produced a remarkably energetic campaign in the slaughter of the pest, and in every district where rabbits are to be found the trapping or shooting of them is engaging attention in preference to any other form of country work. Children are earning more money than the laboring men formerly received. Parties of experienced trappers have made \$100 per week, and it is by no means exceptional for \$10 per

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

day to be earned. The demand for skins on European and American account is now so strong that it is believed the price will go even higher for the winter skins. Even at the ruling average price of \$1.40 to \$1.52 per pound trappers would receive nearly double the price for their labor during the winter owing to the skins weighing nearly twice as much as in summer.

The rabbit industry is viewed with the greatest disfavor by land owners. Past experience proves that rabbit trapping for commerce does not reduce the pest, and the trappers are making large sums out of the land owners' misfortune, as the trapper pays nothing in the way of royalty. On the other hand, the professional trapper is generally speaking, an undesirable, and many of them would not be above liberating rabbits on properties where heavy expenditure has been incurred in wire netting and eradication work. A well known and most progressive land holder in New South Wales was recently fined \$250 and \$35 costs for having failed to destroy rabbits, and yet he could show that during the year he had spent over \$5,000 in rabbit destruction.

Elsewhere in this issue it is stated that the proposed plan of handling 1920-21 wools in Australia will not come into effect.

BIG RANCH DEAL.

Early in June the Cunningham Sheep and Land Company of Pilot Rock, Oregon, sold their entire plant to Mr. Fred Falconer of Enterprise, Oregon. The plant consisted of 24,000 acres of land and 7,500 purebred Rambouillet ewes, together with rams and equipment.

The Cunningham ranch has long been a landmark in the ram business. Probably no stud farm in the entire country has bred and sold as many fine-wooled rams as has this one. For forty-two years this ranch has been engaged in the breeding of fine-wooled rams. We do not know of any other

large fine-wooled flock that has been maintained so long. Originally it was on a Delaine basis, but with the coming of the Rambouillet, that breed was adopted and has been bred exclusively ever since. The first Rambouilletts of any importance in the United States were shown at the St. Louis World's Fair. About that time the Cunningham ranch began the use of Rambouillet rams and built up their flock along those lines.

The Cunningham people never showed their sheep or fitted their rams before selling, being of the opinion that range men demanded a ram that had been bred and raised on the range, but well grown and kept in thrifty condition. In this surmise they were correct, as is evidenced by the fact that they have seldom carried over any rams, and generally have not had enough to supply their trade.

Mr. Falconer, the purchaser of the Cunningham Sheep and Land Company, is one of the leading sheepmen of Oregon. For some twenty-one years Mr. Falconer has handled sheep in a large way in eastern Oregon, and is looked upon as one of the most progressive and best informed sheepmen in that state. He is a discriminating judge of fine-wooled sheep and is peculiarly adapted to take over this breeding plant. Mr. Falconer will move his headquarters to Pendleton, Oregon, and will take personal supervision of the Cunningham Sheep Company.

Mr. S. W. McClure, who has been manager of this plant since the first of the year, will return to his ranch at Bliss, Idaho, where he probably will engage in the sheep business.

DIRECT CAUSE OF FLOOD OF FROZEN LAMB.

Cable advices from London dated May 13th, told of the British export prohibition against fresh and frozen imported meats of all kinds being removed. The British markets were glutted with Australian and New Zealand mutton.

L. L. H.

WASHING WOOL IN THE SAME OLD WAY.

Two thousand years have brought no advancement among the peasants in the Balkans in their way of preparing wool for spinning and in the art of spinning raw wool into thread and weaving it into cloth.

After the sheep are sheared the raw wool is taken to a nearby stream or lake to be washed. All day long the women wade around in the cold waters of mountain river or pool, thrashing the wool and mohair about in the clear, icy water. Later they spread it

scarce and then scarcer and in a very short time all the people of the Balkans were suffering for clothes.

So the former self-supporting, independent natives had to turn to the American Red Cross for clothing relief. Even when a few garments were for sale they were unable to pay the prevailing fabulous prices.

During the past year the American Red Cross has distributed tons and tons of used clothing, collected by the different chapters in the United States, and shipped across the seas to the destitute, half-naked peasantry of the Balkans.



Showing One Process in the Preparation of Wool for Clothes in Montenegro. After the Family has Sheared its Small Flock of five or six Sheep, Father and Mother, Followed by the Children, go down to the Nearby Streams and Wash the Wool. The Mother and the Children Twist it into Thread by Hand and Weave it into Cloth on Home-made Looms.

on the rocks to dry and then it is ready to be twisted into thread by hand and then woven into cloth on home-made looms.

Before the war each family had its own small flock of five or six sheep and spun and wove enough wool for its own family use, but as this primitive hand-made method of manufacturing cloth was such a slow one they had but small surplus. During the war, when the enemy occupied the land and drove off or slaughtered the small flocks of sheep, this surplus was soon exhausted. Wool and cloth became

FOREST SERVICE ACTION ON PERMITS TO ALIENS.

We are in receipt of information from Forest Service officials to the effect that the final policy adopted in the case of aliens holding grazing preferences upon Nevada National Forests is as follows:

The permanent preference of all non-citizens is being revoked commencing with the season of 1920.

In order to give non-citizen permittees fair notice enabling them to dispose of their stock or arrange their af-

fairs without unjust hardship, they are being given temporary permits good for 1920 only.

As non-citizens' preferences have automatically expired, they cannot sell to citizens and transfer their privileges.

On forest districts or divisions where temporary permits are given aliens for 1920 and where, for admission of new qualified applicants or increases to small permittees, reductions are being applied on the larger permits of citizens, aliens temporary permits are to be reduced in the same per cent as citizens, plus 20 per cent. For instance, if citizen permittees are being reduced 3 per cent, aliens' temporary permits will be reduced 3 per cent plus 20 per cent, or 23 per cent, etc.

It is assumed that after 1920, no alien will be considered for a grazing permit unless there is clearly excess of range after satisfying the demands of citizens. The fact that one who becomes a citizen has previously held a permit as an alien will entitle such a person to no preference over any other citizen.

The Forest Service is to be congratulated on taking this definite step to give citizens absolute preference in the use of the nation's forage resources which are contained within our National Forests. It seems no more than just that those who have been enjoying our resources all these years without caring to take the trouble to assume the responsibility of citizenship should make way for those who have assumed this responsibility. We agree absolutely with Chief of Grazing Will C. Barnes in his stand that to postpone application of the policy and give the aliens further chance to become citizens would, in effect, be offering them the prize of a grazing privilege in return for their assuming the duties of citizens and that such a plan would be absolutely contrary to American principles.

Some inquiry has been made as to how the new ruling on aliens would affect alien shareholders or partners in corporations, companies or partnerships. While it is understood that final decision is still pending it seems very

probable that the same principles will apply to alien shareholders, partners, etc., as to individual privileges of aliens, i. e., their share of the privileges held in any corporation, company or partnership, being revoked, with a temporary permit for the season of 1920 only.—The Nevada Stock Grower.

GAME REFUGES AND THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

Game refuges are coming. They are coming because the American people demand the preservation of their big game. Call it sentimental, visionary, Utopian, or what you will; the fact remains that there is an overwhelming public demand for game conservation. So far as the West goes, the chief question is how refuges can be created with due regard to the interests of the sportsmen, of the live stock growers, and of the public at large.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss exhaustively the reasons why game refuges are indispensable to game management, or why the demand for them is perfectly legitimate and reasonable. In the face of conflicting interests, it is always wise to consider whether there is any compromise that will meet both claims. In the case of game refuges it is practical to satisfy the interests of all.

The conventional idea of a game refuge is a huge area of land, tightly

locked up against hunting, grazing, and other forms of use. Undoubtedly there are places such as the National Parks—where the nation can afford to lock up these resources, to maintain perpetually undisturbed, striking examples of the primitive wilderness. But the purpose of these preserves is entirely different from the purpose of game refuges, properly so-called. Large game preserves are in reality museums of living specimens. Game refuges are utilitarian. They are producers of game and hunting as a herd of cattle is a producer of beef.

Granting that game refuges are producers of game and hunting, how can they be made most productive? A large game preserve, covering a fifth of a state, produces game, but little or no hunting, except around the edges. A heavily hunted region, containing neither refuge nor preserve, produces little or no game and little or no hunting. A region containing scientifically selected refuges will produce both game and hunting.

A game refuge, as distinguished from a game preserve, is a small area adapted to the breeding of game and permanently closed to hunting, its purpose being to provide a safe breeding-ground and insure a permanent overflow of surplus game onto the surrounding hunting grounds. As its aim is primarily utilitarian—to furnish game and hunting—it is absolutely essential that it produce game without

locking up the hunting. To accomplish this, the refuge must be only a small part of the game range of which it forms a portion. It is impossible to fix in advance the acreage ratio of game refuge to game range; it will vary in each individual case. The fundamental principle is that numerous small refuges are better than a few large ones, for the reason that game from small refuges overflows the intervening hunting grounds and provides hunting. This surplus—corresponding roughly to the natural increase in a herd of live stock—will be killed off by hunters.

Numerous bills have been up in Congress for the past fifteen years, providing for the creation of game refuges on the National Forests. Such a bill—introduced by Senator Nelson—is now before Congress. It provides "that it is the purpose of this act to provide breeding places for large wild animals such as deer, elk, mountain sheep, and other species which may be made to produce an increased food supply by breeding under natural conditions and spreading over adjacent territory whereon they may be hunted in accordance with state laws: to establish sanctuaries of medium size rather than large preserves,

* * * but it is not the purpose to authorize the establishment of such game sanctuaries or refuges as will embrace all the hunting grounds of any given region."

This bill further provides that "the establishment of such game sanctuaries or refuges shall not prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from allowing grazing on these areas of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals or allowing other uses thereof under and in conformity with the laws and rules and regulations applicable to the National Forests, so far as such use may be consistent with the purposes for which such game sanctuaries or refuges are authorized to be established."

Now there is no use blinking the fact that deer and other big game animals consume a certain amount of range forage that might possibly be



Some Butterfield Rams for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

utilized by domestic animals; but, so long as big game animals are kept in reasonable check—and game refuges plus open hunting on surrounding areas will hold them in check—this is not a sound argument in favor of exterminating big game. It would be as logical to argue that baseball or fishing ought to be abolished because these sports use up energy that might better be spent in producing potatoes or furniture.

Moreover, there is plenty of wild, rugged land within the National Forests that is far better adapted to game production than to grazing live stock. There is much relatively inaccessible range that is not used and probably never will be used by domestic stock, and the presence of men and domestic stock on the more accessible areas always tends to drive big game to the rough country. Why not use these areas to produce game? From every angle, the proposal is sound. It is sound economically, for it will bring unproductive regions into production. It is sound from the standpoint of the nation's health and pleasure, for no form of active outdoor recreation has so large a following as hunting. Small game refuges can restore the game to the rugged regions of the West, and will perpetuate big game hunting for the entire nation.

The basic idea of these small refuges is to maintain a breeding stock. The volume of that breeding stock can always be controlled by the number and size of the refuges in relation to the area of hunting grounds left open and the demand for hunting. If the number of animals becomes excessive in proportion to the open hunting grounds and the demand for game, then let the refuges be reduced in size or number. Moreover, if there is a conflict between game and live stock, local public opinion will always have opportunity to be heard, because the Nelson bill provides that refuges shall be created by the President only with the consent of the governor of the state in which the proposed refuges are situated. The state can have them or not, just as it sees fit.

The Yellowstone elk herd is not the only one or even the chief factor in the game refuge problem. That herd constitutes an individual, isolated problem. The majority of game conservationists would probably admit that elk are not suitable game for most regions, particularly where there are farms. At the same time most game conservationists and the public at large will demand the preservation of a few large herds of these animals even if they eat forage that could be used for sheep or cattle, just as the public demands the preservation of Niagara Falls even if the water power is "wasted." But the question of preserving typical herds of such animals as elk and bison, to be kept as national possessions, is very different from propagating wild game for hunting. The game refuge is for propagating game for hunting, and should not be confused with the great game preserve; nor should anyone be prejudiced against game refuges simply because he does not happen to favor the preservation of large herds of such animals as elk and bison.

The principle of small game refuges, as embodied in the various bills introduced in Congress, is a safe, conservative, practical, constructive principle. Which is better, to recognize and accept this principle, or by opposition to bring on a campaign for the creation of huge, closed preserves? The tendency of many Western states, left to themselves, is to create great preserves, and this tendency is likely to increase with the increasing popular demand for game protection. Now is the time to provide for a permanent, wise, practical system of game refuges within the National Forests against which no private interest can make a reasonable protest and which will perpetuate the magnificent game of the West for the use and enjoyment of all.

WARD SHEPARD.

DELAINES TO TEXAS SALE.

The J. E. Smith Live Stock Company of Pilot Rock, Oregon, has shipped a carload of Delaine rams to the

ram sale at San Angelo, Texas, June 22nd to 24th. Since I have moved to Oregon I have had the pleasure of seeing this Delaine flock on many occasions, as the Smith ranch joins ours. I was present when the Delaine ewes, the dams of these rams, were shorn, and it is entirely within the facts to state that these ewes produced a wonderful clip of wool. The average for the registered ewe flock was sixteen pounds of very long, white wool—the kind of wool that is seldom seen in the United States. In spite of this excellent wool, these ewes are large and heavy-boned and have very smooth bodies. The Smith flock is probably the oldest Delaine stud flock in the West and has been bred with discriminating care with the thought of producing better wool on a larger carcass. From Oregon to Texas is a long trip for rams that are to be sold at auction, but we anticipate that they will arrive in good condition and be well received by Texas sheepmen. Whoever gets these rams will have added something to his wool clip that cannot be obtained in many American flocks.

S. W. McCLURE,
Pilot Rock, Oregon.

BUYING THIN LAMBS EARLY.

Late last month some 4,000 thin lambs left the Kansas City stock yards for grazing in Missouri and Kansas during the summer. These lambs averaged 48 to 55 pounds and brought \$10 to \$11.50 a hundred pounds. Most of them were the thin lambs sorted back from fat lambs bought by killers and while too thin for slaughter, they were neither a straight run nor a cull of the offerings. There was more than the usual demand for this class of thin lambs, due largely to the fact that grass is plentiful and lambs are about the safest grass savers, at least in a period when the cattle outlook is so unsettled. If the early demand is a fair criterion for fall outlet, large supplies will be needed in Kansas City in September and October.

C. M. P.

ENTRIES FOR THE

FIFTH ANNUAL RAM SALE

Under Direction of National Wool Growers Association, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 1920

RAMBOUILLETS

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 75 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Ore.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. H. Barton, Beaver, Utah.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 150 Purebred Rambouillet Ewes.
 Clark & Co., Castleford, Ida.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. D. Candaland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by C. H. Craig, Louden, Wash.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Day Farm Co., Parowan, Utah.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Hobbs & Gillett, Castleford, Ida.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 75 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Lincoln Bros., Marysville, Ohio.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Wash.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. W. Pendleton & Son, Parowan, Utah.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by C. P. Raup, Springfield, Ohio.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Quenly Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Rugby Ranch Co., Castle Rock, Utah.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Tucson Stock Farm, Dayton, Wash.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams. 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by University of Illinois.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Mich.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Rams. 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by G. N. & J. B. Merritt, Woodland, Calif.
 50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Chas. Olsen, Ephraim, Utah.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by L. B. Nelson, Ephraim, Utah.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams. 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSED

CORRIE DALES

Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.
 5 Corriedale Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry.
 10 Corriedale Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 5 Corriedale Stud Rams.

CROSSBREDS

Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
 25 Crossbred Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.
 50 Crossbred Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 125 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.
 Consigned by John Curran, Hagerman, Ida.
 50 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.
 Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bla, Ida.
 25 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.
 Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
 25 Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbred Rams.
 Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
 50 Panama Rams.
 Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 25 Crossbred Rams.

COTSWOLDS

Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 10 Cotswold Stud Ewes.
 50 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Son, Monmouth, Ore.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 10 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Consigned by A. J. Knollin Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 50 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son, Monroe, Utah.
 5 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 20 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.

LINCOLNS

Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Son, Monmouth, Ore.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 10 Lincoln Range Rams.
 Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 50 Lincoln Range Rams.
 Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
 5 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 25 Lincoln Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. H. Patrick & Son, Illiderton, Can.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 10 Lincoln Range Rams.

HAMPSHIRE

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 50 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 100 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. J. Criner, Corinne, Utah.
 5 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 100 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 100 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 50 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Walnut Hall Farms, Doneraill, Ky.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 Consigned by Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 100 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 100 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Knollin Hansen Co., Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 50 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
 5 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Ivor Edwards, Kimberly, Ida.
 5 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Ida.
 15 Imported Hampshire Rams.
 15 Imported Hampshire Ewes.
 Consigned by D. F. Detweller, Filer, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 50 Hampshire Range Rams.

To Members of the National Wool Growers Association:

June 10, 1920.

THE WOOL AND FINANCIAL SITUATION.

During the past two weeks the wool market has been practically at a standstill. This has affected seriously some sheep raisers who wish to raise money for running expenses, or for payment of loans. We believe the plan herein described will meet the needs in most cases and if used, will bring us through this readjustment from war time conditions in good shape and will bring us back to safe market conditions.

The principal causes of this condition are three in number:

No. 1. The delay and uncertainty regarding shipments of wool from the range states to the Eastern markets. This is the result of the switchmen's strike and consequent congestion at freight terminals. The situation is improving and we believe it will not be serious from now on.

No. 2. Price reduction and prosecution of wool manufacturers caused feeling of uncertainty in the manufacturing centers of the wool trade. There was considerable cancellation of orders which had been placed with the mills and this consequently made mills very conservative in their purchases of further raw material.

No. 3. On account of temporary uncertainty as to the outcome of falling prices, and particularly in compliance with the undertaking to deflate credits, Eastern banks curtailed their advances of money to wool dealing concerns. This was possible because the mills and wool markets usually have sufficient stocks to run for several months. The policy adopted made it possible to use all the financial reserves of those Eastern cities in their own business. However, it very seriously crippled the regular and normal spring movement of the wool crop.

As a matter of fact the supply of wools in sight is not very much above normal. The Government report of stocks on hand March 31, 1920, lists 564,000,000 pounds as compared to 543,000,000 pounds on the same date in 1919. These figures and others showing the supplies and demands for wool will appear in the June number of the National Wool Grower.

Unfortunately, the financial readjustment underway also extended to a stopping of the money to be used by commission concerns in making advances to their patrons. A few banks that had promised credit to wool houses later reversed themselves and refused to honor drafts that had been given in the best of faith by field representatives. We believe that this action was wholly unnecessary. It must not be taken to indicate that the wool-clip will not be properly financed and handled.

OBTAINING MONEY ON UNSOLD WOOL.

The officers of the National Wool Growers' Association have been continuously in touch with the banking officials. The plan outlined below shows how growers can secure money through their local banks, to meet obligations and to carry them until the market is again normal.

No. 1. By giving local bankers financial statements of assets and liabilities.

Bankers state that many stockmen are reluctant to give statements of their assets and liabilities. As a matter of fact, the request for such a statement is not in any sense a reflection upon the standing of the applicant for a loan. All mercantile concerns regularly give such statements when arranging for loans and it is not only reasonable but very advisable that stockmen should adopt the same policy and thereby enable their bankers to take full advantage of the facilities offered by the Federal Reserve system.

No. 2. By presenting as collateral a 'negotiable warehouse receipt.' Such receipts may not be required by all banks, but they are good collateral and can readily be obtained from regular consignment houses.

It is an advantage if the 'warehouse receipt' is one issued by a concern that is not engaged in selling wool for its own account.

It is to be expected that the amount of loans made by local banks will be somewhat conservative.

SECURING WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

These 'negotiable warehouse receipts' cannot be issued until the wool covered has arrived at the warehouse. This may be a warehouse in Boston, Chicago, Portland, Philadelphia, Salt Lake, or any other point where proper facilities can be secured for handling and later for selling large quantities of wool. After the grower receives his 'warehouse receipt,' he himself takes it to the bank and arranges for his loans. It is believed that such concerns as the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, the Portland commission houses and any other wool concerns who have, or can make necessary arrangements for 'negotiable warehouse receipts' can do business under this plan. The bank will, of course, insist that the wool covered by the receipt is properly insured and is in the hands of a concern that can properly estimate its value for the purpose of determining the size of loan advisable.

SALE OF CONSIGNMENT WOOLS.

It is quite probable that under the above arrangement considerable amounts of wool may accumulate before selling again recovers its normal activity. It should not be expected that a quick sale can be made advantageously. When selling does become normal, it may develop that prices in general are on a somewhat lower level. This is by no means assured, but must necessarily be considered in safe financing at this time.

There is no occasion for anything in the nature of a panic. By using available means, sheepmen can protect their interests and avoid forced marketing, and the serious consequences that would follow such action.

F. J. HAGENBARTH, President.

F. R. MARSHALL, Secretary.

June, 1920

27

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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THE RIGHT TIME FOR BETTER RAMS.

During the past three years the ram trade has been more remunerative to breeders. The expenses of breeding and carrying a ram lamb to age for service has risen along with everything else but the run of prices paid by range men has afforded encouragement to breeders to produce still better stock for their customers.

That good rams can not be afforded when lambs and wool markets are not at their best is a mistaken notion still held by some who have been too busy to think out clearly just what improvement of stock really means.

A common ram sires common ewes. Common ewes get by in some seasons, even with common management, but always need some good luck. If wool and lambs are doing well and winters are favorable, there is a profit left even from the inferior fleece and the light weight unfinished lambs of common breeding. Even if they do make a profit in such seasons it is a smaller one than is obtained from ewes that are bred to suit their jobs.

In the years that the common stuff puts its owner on the wrong side of the ledger the ewes that have practical ideas strongly bred into them by generations of good rams come through on the right side. The last man who can afford to handle inferior bred stuff is the man of small means. Better by far to reduce numbers if need be, and thereby expense, and get rams that will be sure to make the

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

next crop of ewe lambs better than their mothers. Failing to use good rams because of some extra cost is equivalent to remaining sick in bed to save doctor's bills. Any time is the right time to get better rams. June and July are the months to arrange to use better rams in 1920. A better lot of lambs to market in 1921 and an improved lot of ewes to shear and lamb in 1922 are the best preparation for the future that a sheep raiser possibly can have.

BLIND GOVERNMENT.

The trend of the times indicates that economic America is headed for the rocks. The census of 1910 showed 54 per cent of our population as living on the farms and 46 per cent in the cities. A preliminary analysis of the census figures of 1920 indicates a serious shifting of these percentages to 65 per cent of urban and 35 per cent of rural population.

We hold that a deliberate governmental policy of free trade and neglect of the farming interests of the United States is largely responsible for this decline. The student of economics who bases his future prophecies of national welfare or of national decline on the recorded history of the past, can see many parallels to the present condition in the stories of the ancient empires of Asia, of Greece, of Rome and of Modern England, Germany and France. Gibbons "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" forcibly depicts the cause of Rome's fall as being due to the decline of agriculture, the gathering of men in cities and discontent and weakening of its rural population.

We remember the bread riots in England and every economic student recalls that the French Revolution followed the collapse of agriculture and the luxurious carelessness of the government which brought hunger to the people.

Thus history conclusively proves that when agriculture declines and the pastoralist disappears national decay sets in and finally revolution brings

men back to first principles—and nations begin all over again—America must take warning; agricultural and pastoral life are the very backbone of our national prosperity. The farmer and the stockman provide our food and our raiment. These are fundamental necessities and our whole superstructure of national greatness rests on a people well fed and properly clothed.

A national policy given wholly to manufacturing and finance as ours has been of late years, can only end in disaster. The census figures unmistakably and definitely proclaim a positive effect, i. e., the decline of agriculture. The cause of this decline is readily disclosed to observation and analysis. Primarily, our governmental policy of free trade leaves the farmer's and stockman's products open to world competition. Our home production of wool is less than half our requirements; yet the wool industry steadily declines. In another decade the United States will be practically dependent on the foreigner for raw material for clothing. The present crisis in the year 1920 unless alleviated will spell the utter ruin of wool growing in the United States.

The producer and the feeder of livestock has been reduced to the level of a gambler. His calculations cannot be based on his own costs of production but rather he must be able to forecast the cost of production of mutton in New Zealand and Australia and the cost of Argentina's beef landed at our own sea ports. What farmer or feeder can intelligently meet such competition?

Secondarily, the wage question and exorbitant cost of all materials and supplies used on the farm must be considered. Unlike the manufacturer or the merchant, or the banker, each of whom can curtail operations when trouble brews, the farmer with a crop in the ground or livestock on the farm or on the range, or in the feed lot, must go on to the end. His only recourse is to remember when the next year rolls around not to plant his acres and to liquidate his livestock as far as possible, and that is what is happening

in this year 1920 and what will happen in greater measure in each of the years to come unless a wise government shall learn that agriculture and livestock must be made prosperous.

Our people can neither eat nor wear railroads nor banks nor steel products. Of what avail are all these to a starving or an unclothed people? Are these United States blind to what is so apparent? Fundamentally and primarily and by reason of nature's beautiful gifts, we must be an agricultural nation. Our manufactures should be our by-products.

The present falling and ruinous markets for wool and meats are far below the cost of production. The wool man and the mutton man and the cattle-man are being throttled. There are remedies and we demand in this crisis that they be applied. We still have a War Trade Board and proper machinery for the exclusion of foreign products until domestic products are stabilized to a point at least equal to production. The agricultural interests of the United States demand that an embargo be placed on any further imports of wool, lamb or beef, whether made by the British government or by others, so long as there are ample supplies for home consumption already available in the markets of the United States.

Let our distressed agriculture at least have a fair chance in its own market and let these products now coming here to get American gold be sent to Europe's needy millions. Let the United States fully regard the position of its city dwellers and factory workers, but at the same time, not be obvious to the source of supply and to its need of thrifty, contented, rural citizenship. Let us have an agricultural policy.

National Wool Growers Association.
F. J. HAGENBARTH,
President.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE SHEEP RAISER.

A conference between the executive committee of the National Wool

Growers Association and members of the Federal Reserve Board to be held in Chicago on June 17th, has just been arranged as this issue goes to press.

If possible, some plan will be put into operation to reopen the market for wool. This should not be done unless there can be assurance of reasonable prices.

As stated in the letter on page 26 it is possible to use wool warehouse receipts as collateral for loans from banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system. Paper so secured, or accompanied by a good financial statement, can be discounted by practically all such member banks. In cases where there is a larger amount of wool at one point than can be loaned upon by the local bankers the facts should be communicated to the nearest Federal Reserve branch bank. It will also be well to advise the National Wool Growers Association as to the amount of such wool, the amount of loans necessary and how much can be furnished.

The present situation seems likely to lead to new methods of financing the wool crop along lines which, if supported by growers, will bring them greater security and broader competition among buyers of their output.

SHEEP HERDER JACK EXPLAINS IT ALL.

Sheep Herder Jack has just given the Wool Grower the inwardness of the whole price, wool and financial business. He says the high price of gas is at the bottom of it. He says that to the majority of our citizens gasoline is an essential. Its high price left them unable to also pay the price of profits, the cost of labor and the small value of wool, all of which make the price of clothes. Consequently, they didn't buy, didn't even get overalls, just managed somehow. He says that when the clothes business gets straightened around people will pay a price that will give the wool grower a chance and all the others as much as they are entitled to. Anyway this gasoline business has wrought deep

changes in our national business. It's here to stay and other things will have to fit in a civilization centered on the gas wagon.

Our Photograph Competition.

The photograph reproduced on the front cover of this issue was awarded the prize of five dollars as the best one submitted in the April competition. It was sent in by Mr. Neil Harris, of Valentine, Montana.

The winner of the award for May will be published in our July number. The same offer is continued for photographs submitted in June.

ORGANIZATION FOR MARKETING SOUTH DAKOTA FARM WOOLS.

The South Dakota Sheep and Wool Growers Association's Board of Directors met at Huron on April 16 and adopted the Iowa system of marketing their wool and decided that all wool in 1920, under the co-operation of the association, should be consigned to the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company, Chicago. Frank R. Cock of Belle Fourche was elected as one of the Board of Directors and J. C. Holmes of State College, Brookings, was made treasurer and manager until the next meeting to be held at Pierre on July 2.

The National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company is a co-operative storage and commission company owned mostly by wool growers and has a capacity of 20,000,000 pounds. They will charge 3 cents per pound for storing, grading, insuring, caring for and selling the wool. The state association expects to incorporate at once and will maintain a manager to look after the association business. The association expects to charge $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound for this service.

All wool growers are urged to become permanent members by sending in their dollar or giving it to their local wool pool manager or county agent.

CHICAGO LAMB MARKET LOWER IN MAY.

Within ten days the domestic lamb market declined \$2 to \$3 per hundred weight at a period when, in trade expectancy, the trade was to have been on a prosperity basis. May had been advertised as a high month and was living up to the forecast when prices literally crumbled under as New Zealand frozen lamb was distributed over the length and breadth of the United States. No serious import was attached to the arrival of the initial consignment of 35,000 carcasses at Boston, but a shipload of 25,000 carcasses awakened the trade to realization of impending catastrophe. One day Boston and New York were affected, the next Philadelphia and Pittsburgh succumbed, Chicago getting its dose without delay, followed by the Missouri River points. Before frozen stuff entered the competition, choice shorn lambs were worth \$20.75, on the Chicago market; the resultant slump carried them down to \$19.00. Choice shorn lambs dropped from \$19.25 to \$17.50 and spring lambs from \$21.75 to \$19.50. All this happened in a brief period of ten days and for no other reason than the invasion from the southern hemisphere. Without it the domestic market of the last half of May would have hung up a new set of records.

Early June found the whole trade shot to pieces to use market parlance. Lambs were hit hardest, but sheep followed in leisurely fashion, a liberal run of Texas grassers exerting a depressive influence. At the inception of June good native spring lambs were selling at \$16.50@17.00 and choice shorn lambs at \$17.00. As usual, feeders who overstaged the good market of April and early May were severely punished. Colorado, fortunately, had cleaned up most of its winter crop before the crash came, but an element in the trade that played the game for a high season's finish burned its fingers. Late in May the wool market took a "header," further penalizing the eleventh-hour chance takers. Thousands of Western lambs, roughed through

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

the winter for shearing purposes, showed up late in May to sell at \$15.00 @16.00, when they might have beaten \$20.00 with the wool on earlier. Most of the Colorado stuff made big money, however, and it was a profitable season for the rank and file of farmer feeders. So satisfactory was the season, in fact, that orders are already being placed for this season's crop of thin Western lambs.

California sent about 100 carloads of spring lambs East during May. Early consignments were of superb quality, selling at \$20.75 and weighing 73 pounds, but later the Pacific Coast delegation did not make the same display, selling at \$16.00@18.00, with a feeder end at \$13.00@13.50. These light lambs were popular with packers, however, consequently, feeders got few. Hauling lambs from the Sacramento Valley to Omaha and Chicago means taking desperate risk, especially when market conditions are as treacherous as at present. Speculators were afraid of the game this year, consequently the excess of the crop came East in growers hands. "Too much like sitting on a keg of gunpowder with sparks flying around," explained a speculator who kept out of the game. Unfortunately, for California, shippers, they ran into a westward movement of frozen product that depreciated the value of their lambs at least \$2.00 per hundred weight, probably more. Late in May California's weighed only 56 to 63 pounds and were severely sorted.

Texas contributed about 200,000 grass sheep, including a lot of fat goats. Early Texas sheep realized \$14 per hundred weight at Fort Worth, selling down to \$10 later when the

movement swelled and foreign competition became effective. This shut off the run, causing a reaction to \$11. Fat goats started at \$5@10, but late in May, Kansas City piled up an accumulation of goats that broke the market to \$5@7. Trainloads of Texas sheep

FOR AUGUST 15TH DELIVERY

I offer 100 Rambouillet Ram Lambs and a few yearlings, all from Registered Rams of most noted breeders of America, and big boned, smooth, heavy shearing, purebred ewes. Special rate on the lot. Also a three-year-old Registered Butterfield Ram for sale.

W. H. GUSCETTI,
Loyalty, California.

Idaho and Wyoming Yearling Ewes For Sale 2000 Head

These ewe lambs are of good quality and carrying good flesh. They were shorn in May. Will contract for delivery any time in June or July.

Coy V. Hagan
Saline, Mercer Co., Mo.

Sheepmen's Supplies AT BARGAIN PRICES

I can save you real money on supplies. My big catalog is full of bargains in syringes, castrating knives, sheep shearing machines, docking pincers, ear tags, punches, instruments and remedies of all kinds. Every sheep breeder should have a copy. Also full particulars about my Blue Devil Worm Capsules for sheep and goats; Red Devil Capsules for hogs; Yellow Devil Capsules for horses; Green Devil Capsules for cattle. Write today for my big catalog and full particulars.

CHARLES M. HICK & COMPANY,
Dept. 360, 117 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Merino Ewes For Sale

5,000 large, fine cross bred Merino ewes. Prices reasonable.

Delivery, June 1st to 15th.

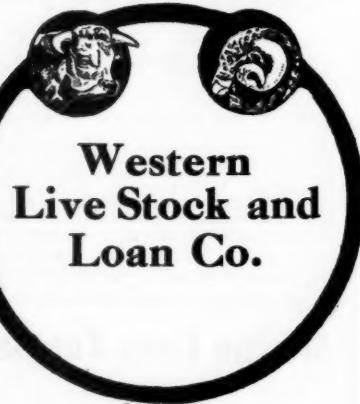
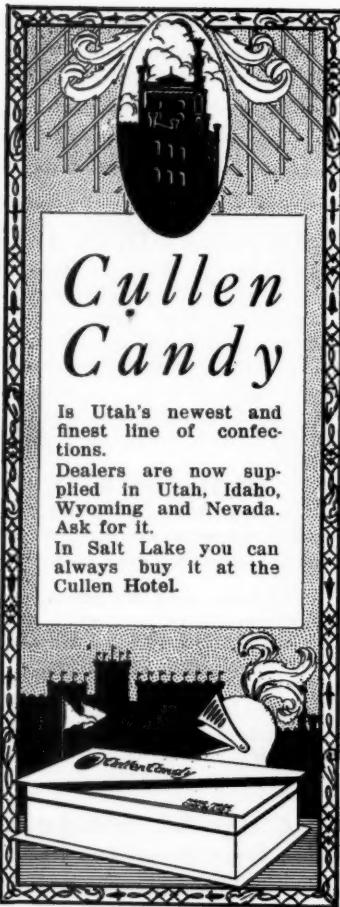
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Stockton, California

Sheep Pasture 15c per head monthly.

No herding or other expense. Good 39-inch woven wire fences, barbed wires top and bottom. Seven pastures—clover, timothy and Kentucky bluegrass. Watered by small streams and springs. 330 miles from Chicago in Taylor County, Wisconsin.

For further information, write owner.
E. W. Wayman, Ingomar, Mont.



Courtesy and helpfulness to growers of stock. If your business needs financing communicate with us.

707 Deseret National Bank

Geo. H. Butler
Vice President and Manager

and goats were forwarded to Chicago for slaughter, owing to scarcity of refrigerator cars at Southwestern points.

A phase of the spring market has been acute scarcity of yearlings and wethers. Prior to the slump, yearlings sold at \$15@16, shorn, but the dip carried them to \$14@15. Wooled wethers sold up to \$17.50 on the high spot, \$12@12.75 buying most of the shorn sheep in May. But for a decent run of fat ewes, there would not have been enough mature mutton to go around and killers can place little of it at that. Shorn ewes at \$11@12 represented the bulk of the trade in qualified goods, but June found that stuff on an \$11 basis, most of the fair to medium ewes selling at \$8.50@10; cull and common kinds at \$3.50@5.

The Southern lamb crop will move freely during June and July, probability existing that it will come in contact with early lambs from Idaho and Washington. First Southern lambs at St. Louis this year sold at \$17.25, but packers intend to buy them at \$16 before the run gets well under way. Possibility exists that the low market may develop in June, July and August this year, especially if late lambing was as light as many reports from the range country indicate. Much, of course, will depend on feeder demand, for if packers do not get keen competition on the fleshy end of the crop they will be able to hold tops down. And always there will be the prospect, if not certainty, of foreign stuff, although vending it during the period of high temperatures will be difficult, if not dangerous.

The financial situation is anything but satisfactory and the prospect little better. Advices come from Washington that live stock paper is to receive more consideration at the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, member banks in Western cattle and sheep raising sections are to get adequate funds, even if a high rediscount rate is maintained, but bankers do not derive consolation therefrom. The facts are that many banks in the West are carrying what would have been a load in any event.

but has been increased by expense incidental to carrying live stock through a severe winter and are not disposed to encourage new ventures of a legitimate character, much less speculation. Old loans will be renewed and regular customers taken care of. Many Northwestern operators, anxious to secure large sums of money wherewith to re-stock pastures depleted during the drouth period, have had lengthy interviews with Chicago bankers recently, but with uniform lack of success. "Keep close to shore until readjustment has been accomplished and things have settled down," is the stereotyped advice of bankers to loan seekers.

There is still a disposition to buy ewes in the farming country. This demand will depend largely on the course of the wool market, success of the many wool pools recently formed and money earned by the native lamb crop. At this writing the wool market is slumpy and it is evident that the process of marketing pooled stuff will be dragged out all summer. Dealers are anxious to nip the popularity of the pooling system in the bud, their obvious policy being to delay the cashing process as long as possible, consequently endurance and patience will be required if the pooling system is to survive. Clamor for cheaper clothing, tight money and disturbance in textile labor circles are all discouraging influences. A high lamb market this summer and a timely clean-up by wool pools would have had the logical effect of stimulating demand for Western ewes and founding farm flocks. Ewes running from aged full-mouths to yearlings are now selling at \$8@14 per hundred weight, but volume of that trade is inconsiderable. It is probable that breeding stock will sell during the summer at \$13@14 per hundred-weight. The West will send few other than "black faces" and some Lincolns and Cotswolds, half-bred stock being now unpopular owing to demand for fine wools. Kentucky and Tennessee have learned the value of Western ewes and will be in the market for the usual number.

Early-bought feeding lambs will

probably cost the least money. Later in the season Colorado, flush with the profits of a lucrative season, will secure enough to fill feedlots; Iowa cattle feeders threaten to switch to lamb feeding and in territory East of Chicago, there will be a disposition to fill up in September and October, especially if a good corn crop is made. Iowa will make a hot feeder market at Omaha and, as was the case last year, keep the bulk of the thin lambs from going through to Chicago. Neither Montana nor Wyoming will have anything like a normal lamb crop so that there may not be enough to go around. Some of the optimists predict an \$18 feeder market late in the season.

J. E. P.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

May brought the expected change in the class of sheep offered at the principal Western markets, together with a general revision in prices downward. Early May closed out lines of fed sheep and lambs, and jumped into a vigorous movement of grass fat sheep and spring lambs. Some of the May offerings would have been available in April had railroad conditions been less upset, and May, though still short on cars, was able to land fully normal supplies of ovine stock at the principal markets. The margin of the May supply of sheep at the Kansas City stock yards was Arizona, California, Texas, and small consignments from corn belt states. Receipts from California, Arizona and Texas exceeded May, 1919. At the same time Southwest sheep and lambs showed unusual flesh and good range conditions. Early in the month, Arizona spring lambs sold up to \$20.25; California springs, \$19.75; yearlings, \$17.50, and shorn wethers, \$13.65, and ewes, \$13.00. The market began to slip May 10th, and in the next ten days, prices receded \$2.50 to \$3.50 a hundred pounds. At the low point lambs brought \$14 to \$15.25; yearlings, \$10 to \$11.50; wethers, \$9 to \$10; ewes, \$6.50 to \$9. In the past few days more than \$1 of the loss was regained, and final quotations were: Lambs, \$14.50 to

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

\$16.25; yearlings, \$12 to \$12.75; wethers, \$10 to \$10.75, and ewes, \$7.50 to \$9.75. Ewes showed the greatest price spread but this is in keeping with the wide difference in quality.

May usually shows the greatest price slump of the season, and sometimes the strongest rebound, so that the trade figures that from now on more settled conditions will prevail in the market. June will see a continuation of the liberal movement from the Southwest, but early July will find Arizona, Texas, and native sheep and lambs fairly well cleaned up and the market in a position to receive Western range sheep. Feeders are showing a disposition to take hold of thin lambs and breeding ewes, but thus far their operations have been held in check by the limited supply. Feeding lambs are quoted at \$10 to \$12, and breeding ewes \$10.50 to \$14, choice yearling ewes would draw a substantial premium especially range bred, western type. May sheep receipts in Kansas City were 165,300, or 7,025 larger than in May, 1919. Record May receipts were established in 1913, with 190,281, and the average May receipts of the past ten years were 145,300. In the first five months this year, receipts amounted to 696,775, or 39,248 more than in the same period 1919.

C. M. P.

THE OMAHA MARKET.

A gradual but steady recession of prices has been the outstanding feature of sheep and lamb trade during the month of May in spite of the fact that the marketward movement has dwindled to seasonably light volume. Official supply figures at Omaha for the month of May place the total receipts at 103,002 head, as compared with 203,568 head received during the same month last year.

Most of the offerings have been spring lambs from the Western coast and shorn fed lambs that were taken out mostly by nearby speculators a month or two previous. The percentage of California spring lambs in the supply this season has been especially

Investigate These Two Sheep Ranches

in the mild, sheltered, well-watered Bitter Root Valley, Montana.

Surrounded by Forest Reserve and unlimited summer range with mild open winters, little snow, plenty of hay, and long season. They are in a class by themselves. 1,200 acres, 160 under ditch, 75 in hay, old 1871 water rights, 640 acres leased, unlimited adjacent summer range in National Forest, fine home, buildings and improvements. \$25 per acre, half cash. 1,240 acres, 176 under ditch, 56 in hay, excellent old water rights, 240 acres leased, splendid range on every side, often good up to January 12, sets buildings, excellent fence, on main road. Price \$33,000.00, half cash.

For "the best in the West," write
W. P. RICE CO., Hamilton, Mont.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Haise Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent).

Exporters of all breeds of stock; draft horses, beef breeds of cattle and show and breeding flocks of sheep a specialty. You can buy imported stock cheaper through us than in any other way, and we hope to get your inquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now that the war is over.

HOME COMFORT Camp Wagon



Popular with herders on all Western Ranges

More Room, More Convenience, More Durability. Write for Descriptive Circular.

Manufactured and sold by
Sidney-Stevens Implement Co.
Ogden, Utah

We are now prepared to accept orders for feeder lambs for delivery October 1 to October 15.



Correspondence Invited

HALL & FENN
Livestock Brokers
OGDEN - UTAH

PASTURES AND FARM LANDS.

4,600 acres deeded land on Snake River; also lease on one section school land. 175 acres of river bar with pumping plant, pipe and ditches all in. 700 acres wheat land in cultivation, 400 more can be cultivated. Balance, fine bunch grass. Plenty of spring water. Four miles' river front. This land lies ten miles above Riparia, Wash., on Lewiston branch O. W. R. and N. R. R.; station on ranch.

Price: \$95,000.00. Terms. For particulars write or wire

BERT KIMBLE, Pomeroy, Wash.

Sheepmen Attention!

ARE YOU

In Need of Summer Range?

I HAVE 1,760 ACRES OF THE FINEST SHEEP GRAZING LAND IN THE FAMOUS TEN-MILE VALLEY, SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO, AT A PRICE THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

W. T. Keogh, Breckenridge, Colorado

large, and quality is becoming poorer as the season advances. Matured sheep continue very scarce, hardly enough ewes and wethers coming to warrant quotations on these classes of stock.

From a limit of about \$19.75 a month ago, California springers have dropped to around \$17 and many of the second cuts are going out as feeders. Fed wooled lambs have practically become a minus quantity at market. The few shorn fed lambs available at present show a decline for the month of around \$2.50, importations of New Zealand lamb and mutton being at least partly responsible for the lower trend to values. Good shorn lambs are none too active around \$14.50@15. Shorn ewes that were in good demand at the close of April up to \$12 are now moving around \$8.50@9.25, and other classes

of sheep reflect much the same decline.

The output of feeding lambs during May was limited to about 15,000 head, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska taking bulk of this total. Prices have been working unevenly lower, in sympathy with the decline in killers, and it takes extra good feeding lambs to bring \$12 at present.

Recent reports from the Western range country indicate that grass is plentiful this year and while most of the lambs will carry good flesh, by the time they are ready for market, the fall run will likely be smaller than usual. Several shipments of Idaho lambs are expected this month.

Current quotations on sheep and lambs are about as follows:

Fat wooled lambs	\$15.00@17.00
Fat shorn lambs	\$14.00@15.00
Cull lambs	\$ 9.00@10.50
Shorn ewes	\$ 8.00@ 9.00
Cull ewes	\$ 2.50@ 6.00

PACKERS' EXPLANATION OF INTER-MARKET SHIPMENTS.

There is an article in the May issue of the National Wool Grower entitled, "The 'Why' of the Present Lamb Market," by J. E. Poole, in which it is said that:

"Colorado lambs have been shipped by the train-load from Denver to Chicago, to hold prices down there, and late in April, Texas sheep were run through from Fort Worth, all of this exerting a repressive influence."

This article gives the impression that the packers arbitrarily depress prices of lambs in one market, especially Chicago, by shipping in lambs bought in other markets. We should like to explain the situation so far as Swift & Company is concerned, because, as a matter of fact, we do not ship livestock from one market to another with the idea of depressing the price in the second market. Such shipping has less effect on prices than would be noted were the lambs to be killed at Denver and the meat sent to market. The weight of supply is the same on the market in both cases. When we do ship animals in this way,

June, 1920

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

33

there are very sufficient reasons for so doing, and the result is of benefit, not only to ourselves but to the livestock producers and to consumers.

It should be realized that Swift & Company has a number of plants located over the country. From these plants we have to supply branch selling houses. Many of these branch houses take only two or three carloads of packing house products each week. We do not ship straight carloads of dressed lambs, but have to mix them in with other kinds of meats in order to furnish the proper assortment to our distributing houses.

We therefore find it necessary, at certain times, to ship a part of the lambs we buy at Denver, and sometimes at other markets, to Eastern plants, before they are slaughtered. This is not done for the purpose of depressing values; on the contrary, it results in better distribution of the dressed meat. Since we bid for live lambs in competition with other packers on the basis of what the meat is worth, any advantage derived through the better distribution of lambs described above, is passed on to the lamb producer. This is obviously much better for the producer than to have a glut of meat at one plant and a shortage at another, which would mean that we could not sell the product to such good advantage.

Swift & Company buys lambs at all times, and on all markets. We are always governed by general trade conditions, without regard to shipments that may be received from other markets, or which have been previously purchased to provide for orders already in hand.

Swift & Company is always glad to explain such practices as this one brought out by Mr. Poole in his article in the National Wool Grower, and we shall be glad if you will pass on to the readers of the Wool Grower this explanation.

SWIFT & COMPANY.

Per L. D. Weld, Manager.

Commercial Research Dept.

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS SHEEP MOVING.

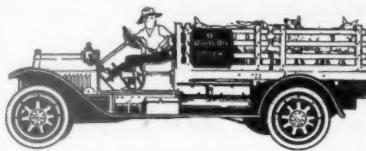
The curtain had scarcely fallen on the final shipments of fed lambs from western Nebraska and Colorado sections before Arizona, California and Texas started a liberal movement of sheep marketward. In this movement spring lambs, and grass fat sheep predominated. In the month Texas landed 75,000, Arizona 39,000, and California more than 16,000 on the Kansas City market. Compared with the same month last year, this was an increase of 12,000 from Texas, 5,000 from Arizona, and about 6,000 from California. The increase from California figured 50 per cent, and originated in the Imperial Valley. The first arrivals met a good strong market handed down to them as the result of scant supplies of fed sheep, but as the movement increased, prices declined rapidly. At the high point Arizona spring lambs sold up to \$20.25; California lambs, \$19.75; yearlings, \$17.50; and Texas sheep, \$13.65. At the close of the month spring lambs were quoted at \$14.50 to \$16; yearlings, \$11.50 to \$12.75; wethers, \$9.50 to \$10.75; and fat ewes, \$8.25 to \$9.75. These Southwest and West grass sheep and lambs made good killing percentages and carcass display on hooks was especially attractive to buyers. Fairly liberal supplies are to come from the three states during June, but July will find central markets free to the movement of Western lambs and grass sheep.

C. M. P.

IDAHO RANGE GOOD.

While the spring season was a month late in Idaho, the condition of the range is now above normal. The water is gone on the desert, but the grass is still growing. This will assure good fall feed. The seasonal snowfall in the mountains was fairly heavy, which means good summer range. It will be a source of satisfaction to the sheepman to see his herds on good cheap feed after his experience of last winter.

E. R. M.



WHITE Preferred By Stockmen For Its Rugged Endurance

Because their transportation demands a motor truck of powerful endurance and absolute dependability, many stockmen of the intermountain region are adopting the WHITE. It is giving them service over rough, steep mountain roads, carrying provisions and feed to remote camps—and through all kinds of weather.

With sheep and cattle men delay in transportation is costly—often disastrous. Hence the need of a motor truck that has proved its power to keep on the go in spite of every obstacle of distance, road or storm.

The sturdy WHITE meets this exacting demand completely and economically.

White Motors Co.

36 So. West Temple, Salt Lake City

WANTED—Farmer and stock raiser for 5,000 acres of mountain land in Garrett County, Maryland. Prefer young single man, graduate of agricultural college.

F. F. NICOLA
Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



**GREAT
WESTERN
SADDLES**

are the best by every test throughout the West.

Made to your order. Write for Catalog.

Great Western Leather Co.
Worland, Wyo.

The Fifth Annual Ram Sale will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 30, 31 to Sept. 1, 2, 1920.

Buy CAPELL Salt

Salt, like every other commodity, is produced by different processes and in many different grades. CAPELL SALT is produced from the rich brines at Salduro—in the heart of the desert—and the process used insures a clean, sanitary product with the minimum of moisture.

Repeat orders are the best evidence of satisfied customers. Our books show that "once a user, always a booster." Put your salt requirements up to us. We CAN satisfy!

"A UTAH PRODUCT"

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Kreso Dip No. 1

NON-POISONOUS — NOT INJURIOUS. Instead of injuring the fleece, as is often the case with lime and sulphur, it has a beneficial effect—cleansing and stimulating. KRESO DIP insures a BETTER and MORE PROFITABLE CROP OF WOOL, as well as improving the health of your sheep. USE KRESO DIP FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND CATTLE—Write us for free booklet and prices.

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DRUGS**

5 Busy Stores Salt Lake City

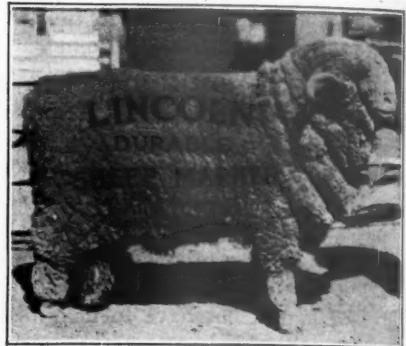
MAY WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES.

The following review of the weather, livestock and range conditions over the Western states has been compiled from the various reports and publications of the United States Weather Bureau:

Utah—There was no severe weather, though cold nights retarded vegetation somewhat, and hindered shearing in some places, necessitating some being left until after lambing. The movement of stock to the summer ranges was completed, though some of the higher national forest ranges carried snow until late May. Warmer weather during the last few weeks caused all vegetation and especially alfalfa to make rapid advancement; and during the first week in June alfalfa hay cutting was rather general in the lower valleys of the state. This was due to the great need for hay, and to the early ravages of weevil, as the hay was not yet in bloom. Livestock continued to gain satisfactorily, though reports of cattle losses continued through the month, as the hay supplies did not last until good grazing came. Shearing is completed excepting in only the higher portion of the northern counties. Foothill ranges are now affording abundant feed. An increased acreage of corn for silage has been planted.

Nevada—Grass got a good start, and in the southern portion the lambing season ended rather early; in the northern portion lambing and shearing progressed favorably. The rains of the middle portion of the month were a great aid to the ranges and cattle and sheep improved rapidly. By the end of the month grass was plentiful on the lower and most of the intermediate ranges. Shearing was completed excepting only in the higher locations, and lambing was finished during the month. Alfalfa growth was retarded by the cold weather of right early June, with some frost damage, though the hay crops were well advanced and forage was fair to good.

Idaho—The month was too cold for best growth of ranges and of alfalfa,



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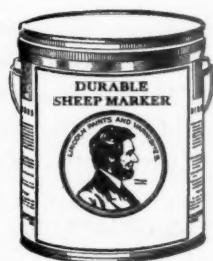
Made to meet the requirements of the practical wool grower who demands a branding liquid that will give the maximum protection to his flock.

Lincoln Durable Sheep Marker produces a brand that lasts throughout the entire season. No need of the expense of a mid-season branding and no loss of sheep because of faded or washed out brands.

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is furnished in distinctive colors that are bright, clear in tone and attractive, i. e., Red, Black, Green, Blue and Yellow.

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SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

and being rather dry also, some other vegetation showed the retardation. The weather was not severe on stock, however, and a gradual improvement was reported. The extremely high ranges are still snow covered, though in the lower valleys, such as the Boise-Payette, hay cutting was being pushed during the first few days of June. In the southeastern portion rains have been ample for the range, which is in better condition than for many years, but elsewhere there is need for a good soaking rain. The feed shortage was relieved early in May by new grass, and livestock conditions soon reflected this general improvement. Range lambing was completed in several counties, and the movement of all stock to the national forest ranges was practically completed.

Montana—Early in May range grasses began to relieve the hay shortage locally, but wet weather caused some stock suffering before the warmth of the latter part came to relieve the calves and lambs, and to end the difficulty with feed shortages. The

growth of grass has been rather slow in some south-central localities where it was retarded by cold, wet weather, but the general condition of the ranges at the beginning of June was good. Stock have improved greatly and even the poorest animals are picking up rapidly. Shearing is beginning in Beaverhead county.

Wyoming—Stock were turned onto the lower summer ranges early in May because of the lack of other feed, and subsequent cold, inclement weather proved hard on thin and young animals. However, toward the close of May, warmer weather had advanced the range to a much greater supporting capacity, and stock were correspondingly improved. Considerable losses during shearing and lambing were reported; much shearing was greatly delayed, and shearing will not become general for a week or more. The vegetation season is generally about three weeks behind average. By the first few days of June the ranges had become good to excellent and stock were improving rapidly. A good rain

would help in many grazing regions, though the agricultural lands seem well moistened to date.

Colorado—Cold, backward spring weather sustained unfavorable conditions among livestock and on the ranges until after the middle of May, though in the Arkansas Valley alfalfa and other crops were rather well advanced. Thereafter, however, warmer weather with more sunshine was more favorable for stock, and brought improvement on the ranges. Increased acreages of corn were planted late in May for silage purposes, and alfalfa hay generally did well, giving a good outlook for forthcoming feed supplies. Sheep were going to the summer ranges and lambing was general late in the month, with very few losses. Some meadows and farm lands of the western slope were overflowed along the streams by high water late in May.

Western Texas—Rains were timely and abundant and temperatures moderate, forcing the ranges along in an excellent manner; and livestock gen-

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Grading and Baling Floor, Portland Warehouse

General Offices:
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Warehouses:
Portland, Ore. Capacity, 15,000,000 pounds.
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This company handles wool on consignment only, and by grading and properly preparing clips for market, is able to get full value for the grower.

Liberal advances are made until wool is sold.

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“Salt” Your Sheep

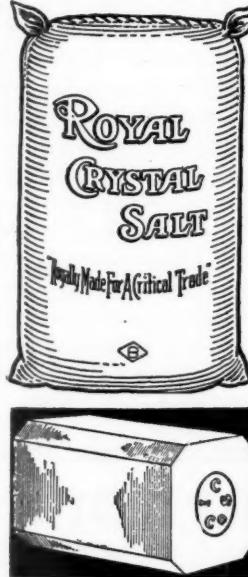
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Royal Crystal Salt

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Inland Crystal Salt Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



Once, and not long ago, either, a watch which cost \$15.00 was of the same size, thickness and general appearance as one costing \$200.00. Today most watch factories have not yet advanced beyond that stage and their watches are just watches, not unlike in appearance the timepiece of 1880.

But GRUEN, the world-famous maker of watches, who recognizes beauty as well as accuracy as an essential factor in his product, has developed the artistic side of the pocket and wrist timepieces to such a point that the possessor of a GRUEN watch takes pride in its display.

We are the Salt Lake agents for GRUEN products and will send selection packages to reliable parties anywhere.

Seyon-Pearall Co.
 JEWELERS 236 MAIN ST.
 SALT LAKE CITY

erally reflected this splendid condition.

New Mexico—The ranges were somewhat slow in starting early in May for want of moisture in many places, but good rains came during the middle and later portions of the month and ranges made comparatively rapid improvement, and stock were mostly in unusually good condition. There was considerable flooding in the northern half of the state; and towards the end of the month some southwestern districts were needing rain. The first cutting of alfalfa was general in the southern valleys during the latter part of May. Stock water continued plentiful.

Arizona—Droughty weather during the early part of the month was fairly hard on ranges, particularly in the southern and southwestern parts, though good rains came later, relieving much of this condition, and adding materially to scanty water supplies in places. On the whole, the month was a good one, the calf and lamb crops showing up well, and older stuff making satisfactory progress. The Pinedale calf crop was about 80 per cent. Shipment of feeder cattle continued from the northern ranges, and many were added to the southern areas. Roundups continue in many sections. Ranges are maturing and drying in the southern counties for want of rain.

California—Short grass and slow growth early in the month were due to cold weather and insufficient moisture in places, though livestock continued in fairly good condition. The lower hillside ranges deteriorated for want of moisture, and while dry feed was plentiful through the latter part of the month, the need for rain was becoming rather general, especially over the northern portion. Unirrigated crops were also needing rain. Haying was becoming general at the end of the month. Streams in the San Joaquin Valley were running high.

Oregon—Rains early in the month were favorable for starting the ranges and pastures, though the nights continued too cold for the most favorable growth. Livestock did very well, however. Precipitation continued deficient

through the later part of the month and vegetation was backward, though the first cutting of alfalfa was completed early in June in Jackson and Josephine counties.

Washington—While some rains fell during May, the need for more was being felt toward the end of the month, and as vegetation was generally backward, warmth was also needed. Alfalfa cutting was becoming fairly general right early in June. Some frost early in June retarded growth, but pastures and meadows were good. On the whole weather conditions were rather favorable for livestock on the ranges.

NEW MEXICO WANTS CHANGE IN WOOL SELLING

Lambing is in full swing in the southern half of New Mexico. In the counties south of Lincoln some are through and report a good crop.

The weather through April has been rather cold and some losses in lambs have resulted. Our ewes are fat and about half of them are having twins, which makes it harder to lamb. It would be better to kill one lamb as the ewe usually loses one during the summer. No one wants to do this, however. Young ewes are held at \$14 to \$15 after shearing.

Wool is well-grown, as sheep wintered well, with the exception of those shipped in last fall from the Northern states. A good many growers are talking of sending their wool to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago. If that company would send a representative here during shearing it would get a good part of the wool from this section and probably most of it. We are all tired and disgusted with selling our wool without the least competition.

We do not make any effort to protect our business. Let the Northwest growers send their wool to their Chicago warehouse and handle it as they are at present. Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas should procure storage space in Boston and have such a man as S. W. McClure manage it. Pay him so well that he could not af-



R. H. Stevenson, Jr.
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Your WOOL AND SHEEP PELTS are MORE VALUABLE to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Pulleries for you on commission, for you get the FULL VALUE of them. You KNOW what YOU have to PAY us and WE know what we are to receive for our SERVICES. There is no speculative margin. You get the FULL MARKET, we get our commission. Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are sold on the market like your Live Stock and you have found the commission way the BEST in that, WHY NOT in selling your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

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(The Only Strictly Commission House in Kansas City)
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407 CLIFT BUILDING
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The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are
invited.
JAMES PINGREE, President

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRANK PINGREE, Cashier
W. S. GOODART, Ass't Cashier

Registered Shipping
Mark

Established 1863

J. BATEMAN & CO.
Wool Commission Merchants
PHILADELPHIA
122 South Front Street

We invite correspondence in reference to disposition of your wool.

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS
SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY
WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.
—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

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**THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER
STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND
OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY
LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.**

W. B. TAGG, President

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Live Stock Commission Agents
Union Stock Yards
OMAHA

Experienced Handlers and Sellers of Western Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

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BILLIE LYNAM } Cattle Salesmen
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W. B. TAGG, Manager
E. J. WRIGHT, Feeder Buyer

M. COLEY WILKERSON } Sheep Salesmen
E. H. MINNICK
A. E. ANDERSON, Hog Salesman

ford to refuse the position. Nearly all large growers would take stock in such an enterprise and send their wool there. The big banks would make liberal advances on it. Make the amount of wool so enormously large that buyers could not get together on prices and if they did, the manager could stop the sale until the manufacturers got hungry and bought at decent prices or shut down, which they could not afford to do.

We grow the wool and have made many hundreds of middle men rich, immensely rich. They never really take a chance. We consign to a speculator dealing in the same commodity and practically say to him: "After you sell your own wool and make the profit you are entitled to, then sell my wool or buy it yourself and make your profit on it, for I do not know enough to handle it in any other way. I do not want to see the buyer gouge me at this end. I can stand it better when I do not see it."

I make this prediction. You all watch it come true. If we do not do something along the line mentioned above, which is not new, prices of labor and commodities we have to buy will not fall much for many years, but manufacturers will pound the price of wool down to 25 or 30 cents in two years, unless so many growers fail and the drouth in Australia decreases the supply of wool so much that it would not be policy to reduce values further.

Let us all get together at the wool growers' convention and talk this thing over for the last time. Let us

June, 1920

formulate a plan and carry it out like sensible men. There is not a straw in the way.

I only intended when I began to give you the range news, which all your readers appreciate, but my head is so full of the handling of our wool to the best advantage, and my pocketbook is getting so flimsy that I could not refrain from repeating what we all know with the hope that there is going to be a new way of doing business.

L. E. THOMPSON,
East Vaughn, N. M.

BALANCE OF 1919 PAYMENTS TO LAMB FUND

Since the publication in the October, 1919, issue of payments to the "Eat-More-Lamb" fund, the following payments have been received as of the season of 1919:

Adams, Charles, Parowan, Utah	\$ 3.00
Arthur Bros., Picabo, Idn.	12.50
Austin & Sons L. S. Co., Salt Lake, Ut.	4.00
Barrett, W. B., Heppner, Ore.	5.00
Bickett-Swett L. S. Co., Helena, Mont.	25.00
Boley Bros., American Fork, Ut.	7.50
Brantly, E. J., Granger, Wyo.	20.00
Broadbent, Sylvester, Heber City, Ut.	30.00
Burke, M. I., Lewiston, Mont.	5.00
Bushnell, E. B., Meadow, Utah	5.00
Butterfield Bros., Chesterfield, Ida.	10.00
Butterfield, T. A., Riverton, Utah	5.00
Carmichael, J. H., Augusta, Mont.	20.00
Chipman & Grant, Salt Lake, Ut.	30.00
Cooper, Thos., Casper, Wyo.	5.00
Crane Creek S. Co. (J. E. Clinton), Boise, Ida.	200.00
Crane, W. A., Herriman, Ut.	10.00
Daybell, G. W., Charleston, Ut.	5.00
Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.	10.00
Diehl, M. E., Moffatt, Colo.	10.00
Drumheller, T. J., Walla Walla, Wash.	30.00
Gray, H. J., Bellemont, Ariz.	10.00
Gurr, J. H., Parowan, Ut.	3.00
Hamilton, J. W., Sugar City, Ida.	40.00
Harvey, H. W., Heber City, Ut.	10.00
Heppeler, J. E., Richfield, Ut.	1.25
Hobbs & Gillett, Castleford, Ida.	6.00
Jolley, H., Provo, Ut.	5.00
Jordan, J. K., Mt. Pleasant, Ut.	3.00
Kearnes Bros. Co., Salt Lake, Ut.	10.00
Kinderman, Wm., Denver, Colo.	10.00
Larsen, James, Mt. Pleasant, Ut.	15.00
Larsen, Oscar, Cedar City, Ut.	8.00
Lau, J. E., Soda Springs, Ida.	13.50
Lindsay Land & L. S. Co., Ogden, Ut.	75.00
Lobusch, Carl, Rupert, Ida.	10.00
Madsen, A. C., Mt. Pleasant, Ut.	6.00
Marriott, M. S., Ogden, Ut.	17.50
Mayfield Land & L. S. C., Tendoy, Ida.	50.00
McDonald, J. X., Heber City, Ut.	10.00
McDonald, P., Glendale, Ut.	5.00
McLeod & Hodgson, Caldwell, Ida.	55.00
McLeod & McPherson, Caldwell, Ida.	13.00
McMurray, J., Oakley, Ida.	15.00
Moore, J. R., Los Angeles, Calif.	10.00
Moore-Peterson Co., Maxwell, Calif.	50.00
Noblitt, J. D., Cokeville, Wyo.	25.00
Ostler, J. E., Nephi, Ut.	8.00
Pendleton & Son, W. W., Parowan, Ut.	2.00

Established 1873

Resources \$14,000,000

McCORNICK & CO., Bankers

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We are especially well equipped to handle accounts of Western Stockmen.

W. S. McCornick, President.
C. W. Whitley, Vice-President.
R. L. Conely, Assistant Cashier.

L. B. McCornick, Vice-President.
M. H. Sowles, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.
S. G. Saville, Asst. Cashier.

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More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

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THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

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COLORADO FARMS—Fifteen miles from Denver on the main surfaced highway; best transportation facilities, modern conveniences. Will sell all or any part of 4,000 acres, of which 1,000 acres are irrigated and 1,000 acres non-irrigated farm land; 2,000 acres of native grass pasture land. Number of sets of improvements including one especially for stock farm purposes. Send for Booklet "P" or come and make inspection. The Adolph J. Zang Investment Company, owners, American Bank Building, Denver, Colorado.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. Share of Stock \$6.00.
No annual dues. 6300 stockholders.

proving the popularity of a breed that advertises itself. A handsome booklet giving history of breed and general information sent free upon application to the secretary.

J. C. Andrew, President.
J. M. Wade, Sec'y, Lafayette, Indiana.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
Frank R. Cock, Belle Fourche, S. Dakota

Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

American Romney Breeders

Organized 1911

More Wool Better Mutton
Best Constitution

Romneys Bear Investigation
They are Money Makers

Write
Secretary American Romney Breeders
MONTICELLO, ARK.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

GRAHAM WALKER, President
Chazy, New York

BERT SMITH, Secretary
Charlotte, Mich.

Peterson, J. P., Scipio, Ut.	7.50
Peterson, P. C., Ephraim, Ut.	2.50
Peterson, T. W., Hyrum, Ut.	6.50
Pincock, J. E., Sugar City, Ida.	8.00
Richins, A. E., Salt Lake City, Ut.	10.00
Ricks, E. & A., Sugar City, Ida.	12.00
Roberts, W., American Fork, Ut.	5.00
Robinson, J. R., Jr., Cedar City, Ut.	5.00
Schmalz Bros., Ogden, Ut.	10.00
Scott Ranching Co., Pinedale, Ariz.	22.50
Seawell, L. C., Payette, Ida.	7.50
Seely Bros., Castledale, Ut.	20.00
Seely, J. H., Mt. Pleasant, Ut.	15.00
Servel Sheep Co., Pocatello, Ida.	50.00
Servel, X., Pocatello, Ida.	15.00
Sheridan Live S. Co., Salt Lake, Ut.	25.00
Simonsen, Lee, Thermopolis, Wyo.	25.00
Smith, David, Salt Lake City, Ut.	20.00
Smith, James, Cedar City, Ut.	20.00
Smith, J. N., Cedar City, Ut.	7.00
Smith, M. A., Salt Lake City, Ut.	15.00
Steadman, Chas., Sandy, Ut.	9.00
Steadman, W., Sandy, Ut.	15.00
Stocking, J. H., Burley, Ida.	22.50
Story & Work, Bozeman, Mont.	100.00
Thomas, Thos., Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.00
Tintinger, C. R., Cascade, Mont.	9.00
Trask, M. F., Ballantine, Mont.	15.00
Watson, A. L., Cedar City, Ut.	10.00
Western Sheep Co., Stockton, Calif.	50.00
Whitworth, J. N., Rock Springs, Tex.	2.00
Wight, L. S., Brigham City, Ut.	11.50
Wilson & Sons, J. B., Midway, Ut.	10.00
Yearian, Mrs. Emma, Lemhi, Ida.	17.50

URGES PAYMENT OF LAMB ASSESSMENT.

We are glad to enclose our check for \$33.13, being one-half cent per head on our 1920 lamb crop.

The eat-more lamb campaign has already been productive of much good and all indications are that it is just in its infancy and that the greatest good is yet to come from it.

In our opinion, the sheepman has not looked after the marketing of his produce as do other business men, but has been content to take whatever he could get, and, of course, the fewer people that eat lamb the less he gets.

May we get on our fighting clothes and get out after the business that belongs to us.

Rothrock Land & Livestock Co.,
Spokane, Wash.



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
14 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

RANCH LANDS

in Lower Michigan.

These are high grade cut-over lands, located in Alcona County. We will sell in tracts to suit the purchaser from a single section to one tract of 20,000 acres. Good land, good grazing, good water, favorably located near railroad.

Geo. A. & Edw. F. Loud
Oscoda, Michigan.

Sheepman—Expert

wants manager's or superintendent's position; only large propositions considered; understands range, intensified raising, feeding, breeding, etc.

R. S., Gen. Delivery,
Oakdale, Calif.

SHEEP AND RANCH FOR SALE—At conservative prices—2,000 acres good range, some farm land, good water, trees, modern five-room house, new sheds, fencing, etc. Only two miles from G. N. R. R., small town and famous Milk River Valley, Montana. Also 10 horses, 3 cows, wagons, harness, etc.

COMPLETE OUTFIT—\$11,500.

About 1,300 sheep-lambs to 6's—\$11,500 after shearing.

\$22,500 FOR SHEEP AND RANCH IF SOLD BY AUGUST FIRST.

By owner, T. E. RONNE, Zurich, Montana.

June, 1920

41

FEEDING PROSPECTS GOOD IN MONTANA.

In northern Montana the lamb crop will average from twenty per cent to thirty per cent where lambing took place prior to the early part of May, due, no doubt, to the severe cold and stormy weather during the breeding season, which caused a large percentage of dry ewes, and to the prevailing cold weather and shortage of grass until the first part of May, at which time grass became abundant and the weather more favorable. At the present time practically all lambs are being saved, which will make the lamb crop of May probably fifty per cent for northern Montana.

There is now a luxuriant growth of grass, such as we have not seen for several years, and there will be no shortage of grass or hay this year. The year 1919 with its unparalleled drought, followed by a severe winter, will be long remembered by the stock growers of this community. While sheepmen sustained great losses during the winter, they were more fortunate than the cattle and horse raisers. It will require several years to replace the stock lost during the past winter.

There has been no contracting for wool. Shearing will begin about the middle of June and a normal clip is expected. It is hoped that wool will bring a good price so that we will be at least partially reimbursed for the great cost of feeding during the winter months.

B. W.

Great Falls, Mont.

PASS THE POISON.

"Roast lamb and mashed potatoes cause more trouble in the American home than booze," said Dr. Leonard A. English, while addressing the Osteopathic Society tonight. "Roast lamb is one of the most poisonous of meats," he said. "The effect of its combination with mashed potatoes is terrible." Among the other "impossible combinations" he mentioned were

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

cereals and cream and fried eggs and coffee.

Editor's note: The caption is our only comment.

SHEEP MOVING FROM YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON.

The first mutton sheep shipment from the Yakima Valley (Wash.) this season was made the last week in May, when seven carloads of dry ewes went

to the Chicago market. During the last ten days in May the Northern Pacific railroad had orders for 100 cars for shipment of sheep from Yakima loading points to summer ranges in Washington, Idaho and Montana, but this represents only a small part of the movement. It is estimated that 200,000 ewes were wintered in the valley, and with their increase of around 100 per cent, there will be 400,000 head to go on range.

G. N. A.

Gray's Superior Clothes For Men

Yes, we have the clothes one naturally expects to find associated with substantial business men. Here men of such standing will find clothes made of the kind of material and the best hand-tailoring to their particular liking; any size or model you want. We fit you the way you want to be fitted. We do a strictly cash business, thereby saving you about twenty-five per cent on your purchases.

Our prices—\$40, \$50, \$60 and \$70.

The same values bought from a store that sells on credit would charge you \$50 to \$90.

GRAY BROS. & CO.
Salt Lake City

Mr. Sheepman:

Are you interested in an automobile that has stood the test over the desert and mountain trails; a car that you can depend upon? If so call at 754 East South Temple and look over the Franklin.

We are prepared to give facts on comparative costs.

Write for literature

Franklin Motor Car Co. of Utah
Chas. W. Newton

Salt Lake

754 East South Temple

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KRESO DIP No. 1

(Standardized)

KILLS SHEEP TICKS

and other parasites.

For the treatment of sheep scab, mange, ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches, and common skin troubles.

A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK WITHOUT INJURY TO THE ANIMAL OR FLEECE.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is for Sale by All Druggists.

Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Kreso Dip No. 1 Blacklegoids Germ-Free Blackleg Vaccine (Aggressin) Anthraxoids Antianthrax Serum Etc.

CAN BE PROCURED
BY THE DRUG TRADE THROUGH

SCHRAMM-JOHNSON
DRUGS

63-65 So. West Temple St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FROM HAGERMAN, IDAHO.

I have just returned from loading my wool. It is being shipped to the Chicago Wool Warehouse. There have been no buyers in our section this spring, so all the wool has been consigned to either the National Wool Warehouse or the Columbia Basin people at Boston. Now that a great many sheepmen have broken the ice by consigning to a strictly commission house, it is probable that the speculative wool buyer will be shorn of the greater part of his business in the future.

As usual, the local banks have stood squarely behind the wool grower through the spring months, when he needs money the worst and now that the advance money on consignments is arriving, the tension is eased. Very few sheep are changing hands. The lamb raiser is waiting to see what his product is going to bring.

A. H. BRAILSFORD.

McKERROW TO SEE WISCONSIN POOL SOLD.

George McKerrow of Pewaukee, Wisconsin, the well known importer and breeder, will represent the Wisconsin sheepmen who have pooled their wool for shipment and sale through the National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company on the market.

L. L. H.

GOOD LAMB AND WOOL CROP IN TEXAS.

Texas had a very fine lambing season and the crop of lambs is one of the best we have ever had. Sheep will shear a fine clip of clean wool, which should bring a good price. Sheep have been fat all winter and spring. Labor is scarce and still very expensive. However, we expect that the shearing will be completed by the end of this month.

T. D. WORD.
Ozona, Texas.

The Fifth Annual Ram Sale will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 30, 31 to Sept. 1, 2, 1920.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS, NUT SIZE PEA SIZE, MEAL AND CORN

We are direct representatives of the Oil Mills in Texas, Oklahoma and California. Many of our customers find they save money in ordering cake to arrive when teams are hauling wool to railroad, back loading with cake. Let us have your inquiries. Our prices are the lowest and all customers for past ten years satisfied.

COLLINS BROKERAGE CO.

Frank T. Collins, Manager
(Across from Cullen Hotel)
Direct representatives of the Mills

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE
Of 3,520 acres, 3,200 fenced with hog-tight fence, with plenty of stock water. 3 1/2 miles from main line of railroad. Will sell cheap to adjust a partnership matter. Address C. W. Hartley, 411 Judge Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.



The Tag for Your Sheep

Perfect Ear Tags are so inexpensive that you can't afford to lose valuable sheep by allowing them to run in the pasture or on the range unmarked. Made of light weight aluminum, non-corrosive and non-poisonous. Easy to attach.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
65 W. Broadway Salt Lake City, Utah

Send for Free Samples

Without obligation to me, send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS and Price List.

Name: _____

Address: _____

**Salt Lake
Engraving Co.**



Salt Lake City, Utah

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

June, 1920

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

43

Cotswolds For Sale

700 registered Cotswold Ewes, 13-pound shearers, yearlings to four-year-olds, with March and April lambs, \$20.00 for ewes with lambs thrown in.

275 Cotswold Bucks, yearlings and two-year-olds, \$25.00 per head.

HOWARD LATHROP,
Montrose, Colo.

OXFORD

Rams and Ewes, both imported and home-bred. Importations annually. Give me your order.

Wm. Empie, Amsterdam, N. Y.

A. J. KNOLLIN

Pocatello, Idaho.
Box 478.

Breeder of Pure Bred
Rambouillet,
Cotswold,
Lincoln and
Shropshire Sheep,
Belgian Horses.

Serviceable rams of above breeds and a few Shropshire ewes for sale at reasonable prices. Also a few young Belgian stallions, bred from imported stock.

IMPORTED SHEEP**Ridgecrest
Farm**

Having had years of practical experience in the handling of both purebred and range sheep, during which time I have handled thousands of rams comprising practically all breeds used in the Western range country, and having recently acquired one of the most desirable and conveniently located farms for the handling of purebred sheep in the vicinity of Soda Springs, I feel abundantly able to furnish what you want in Imported Sheep.

Will make personal selections for any orders received. Write me what you want.

H. L. FINCH
Soda Springs, Idaho.

A. NICOLSON, Shepherd.

**CROSS BREEDING EXPERIMENT
IN N. S. W.**

The December issue of the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales gives the following summary of the cross-breeding work conducted in that state:

1. Longwool on Merino:—As the result of these and previous investigations, we can emphatically state that of all breeds none are so suitable for mating with the Merino as Longwools.

2. Merino ewe in preference to Longwool ewe:—In view of its natural adaptability to the country, and the manner in which it conforms sexually to seasonal conditions in the districts where cross-breeding can profitably be undertaken, it is preferable to mate the Merino ewe with British bred sires, although in certain connections British bred ewes may be mated to Merino rams with advantage.

3. Time of Mating:—Under the generality of New South Wales conditions, an autumn lambing is desirable. November and December have, therefore, been set down as the most seasonable months during which to run the rams with Merino ewes.

4. Period of Service:—In the case of the Merino, the period of sexual heat usually occurs on or about the seventeenth day, and the ewe generally remains in that state for about twelve days, although in some cases the duration is shorter, while in others it is longer. To secure pregnancy, the period during which the rams are run with the ewes should not be less than six weeks, and should not exceed two months; a longer mating period would result in an unduly protracted lambing.

5. The Readiest Breeder:—Further it has been discovered that the cross bred ewe is a less ready breeder than the Merino. The Merino ewe will join with the ram at practically any period of the year. The cross-bred ewe, on the other hand, shows a preference to certain months, and January and February are the months during which the rams perform the best service.

Hampshire Sheep

I offer for sale 100 head of **Purebred** Yearling Hampshire Range Rams. Also some very choice Stud Rams. My sheep took all the Hampshire prizes at the 1918 and 1919 Utah State Fairs at Salt Lake City.

J. J. CRANER, CORINNE, Utah

HAMPSHIRE

Our offerings this season consist of registered yearling Hampshire rams and ewes, flock headers and range sets. These sheep are royally bred.

Write us.

J. Nebeker & Son
Laketown, Utah

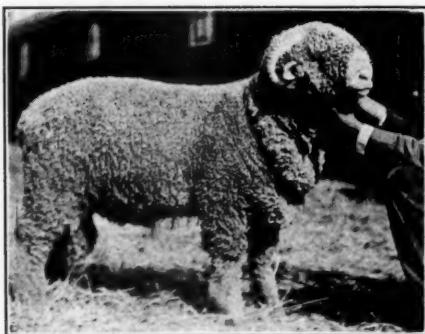
FOR SALE
At Market Values

4,000 exceptionally well bred Hereford cows.
2,000 four-year-old steers.
1,000 three-year-old steers.
8,000 Rambouillet and Merino ewes.
4,000 pure bred Angora Nannie goats.

All clean, vigorous stock in prime condition, raised here or shipped from Northern ranges and well wintered on my Block Y ranch of about 400,000 acres above the quarantine line in Terrell and Val Verde Counties, Texas.

Also ranch in whole or parts to suit purchasers; with or without oil and mineral rights.

Address the owner,
JULIAN M. BASSETT,
Del Rio, Texas.



One of My Stud Rams

C. H. CRAIG

Lowden, Walla Walla County, Wash.
Breeder of Pure Bred and Registered
RAMBOUILLET SHEEP



**R. A. JACKSON RAMBOUILLET
AND STOCK FARM.**
DAYTON, WASH.

Breeders of Ramboillet Sheep for
range and stud. Sold in lots to suit.

**Ramboilletts**

5 Black Registered Percheron Stallions,
two and three years old.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH

6. Disposition to breed:—The disposition to breed was not apparent in any one breed more than another; in some cases it was noted that certain rams were more vigorous than others, but this was irrespective of breed.

7. The Natural Increase:—The figures taken in this relationship show the Leicester to an advantage of 6 per cent in the aggregate over the Lincoln and Border Leicester, which was about equal, as the result of four years' mating at each of the three farms.

8. The Disability of Ewe:—The records as to the difficulty often experienced by the ewe at parturition hardly confirm or detract from the merits of either of the breeds. The figures, in fact, are somewhat inconsistent, for while considerably fewer ewes mated to Leicester rams were assisted, the mortality, strange to relate, was slightly higher. On the other hand, the Border Leicester comes out with highest percentage of those assisted, but with fewer deaths. The Lincoln occupies an intermediate position in both respects. In almost every case the trouble in respect to the Lincoln cross was due to largeness of head; while in the majority of instances that of the Border Leicester cross was through fulness of shoulders.

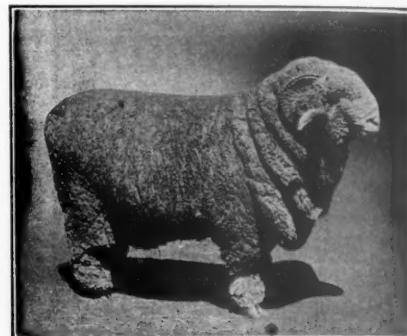
9. The Older or Younger Ewes:—On the point of difficulty of parturition, we could not discover the younger—the maiden ewe—to be physically any better constituted than the ones which were older. The opinion formed was that the older ewe was the better mother, and her affection in this respect more than compensated for any advantage which may be claimed for the younger ewe on the score of flexibility.

10. Conformity in the Cross:—Viewed from the standpoint of conformity, all breeds presented a fairly uniform blend, though in certain dimensions there were noteworthy differences that distinguished one cross from another. The Lincoln furnished, on the whole, the cross most regular in outline—a character that became marked as the sheep advanced with

Lincoln ... RAMS ... Cotswold

We are offering one car of Lincoln Ewes from one to three years old, both imported and home bred. Also Lincoln and Cotswold Stud Rams. Also one carload of Lincoln and Cotswold Range Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, Ontario, Canada



"SAN PETER"—Sheared 51 Pounds
at head of W. D. Candland's flock
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Ewes and Rams For Sale For 1920

Knollin-Hansen Company

Pocatello, Idaho.
P. O. Box 478.

Ranch Headquarters, Soda Springs,
Idaho.

Breeders of
Registered Hampshire, Oxford and
Romney Sheep.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Berkshire Hogs, and
Bronze Turkeys.

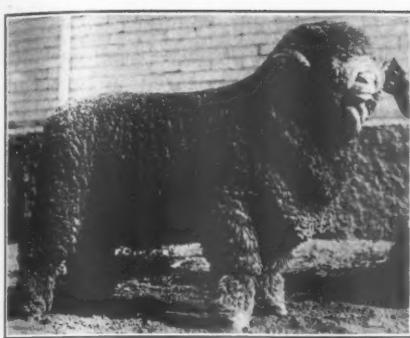
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Uintah Basin

Best Band of Ewes FOR SALE

1,400 large, fine wooled ewes, two to six years old, 9-lb. shearers, and 1,400 May lambs; delivery any time after June 1st, near my ranch near Talmage, Utah, or will contract for Oct. 1st delivery here, or at Heber, Utah. Can furnish first-class range till Nov. 1st, and for the years 1921-22.

Address H. P. OTTOSEN, Talmage, Utah



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillet are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

age. The progeny of Leicester, though square, was fairly short of body, but with particularly well-rounded hind quarters; a marked deficiency, however, was the comparative narrowness of the fore quarter, and the shortness of the brisket. The Border Leicester produced a broad, long-bodied sheep, fairly equal in conformation, high on the leg, and with full hams, deep shoulders, broad loins, well-rounded girth, prominent brisket, and capacious chest, as the dimensions given in tables showing waist girth measurements indicate.

11. The Lamb Stage:—So far as first crosses go, the Border Leicester undeniably furnished the most suitable class of carcass for export, though it would be well not to place too high an estimate on the value of the cross for this purpose at this stage. First crosses reach their maximum development between the 2 and 3-year stage, so that to allow for development, the 18 months' stage seems about the earliest stage at which the animals can be profitably marketed.

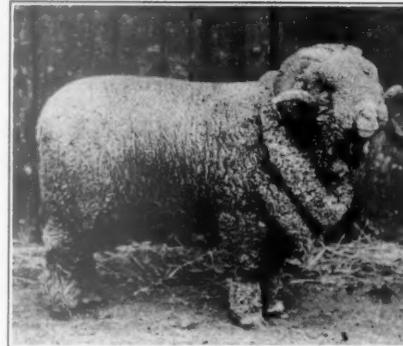
12. Border Leicester's Advantage in Body Weight:—The Border Leicester shows a material gain in body weight over the other two crosses at practically all ages. The differences in its favor in the case of wethers, taken on the average from the ages of 1 year 5 months to 5 years 5 months, amounted to approximately 15 pounds as compared with the Lincoln, and 19 pounds as contrasted with the Leicester crosses. An increase in the case of the ewes was not so great. Taken up to the 8 years 5 months stage, it showed an average of 6 pounds over the Lincoln, and 11 pounds over the Leicester.

13. The Lincoln's Advance in Wool Weight:—The Lincoln maintained supremacy throughout in the matter of wool production. In the case of the wethers, the results reveal a gain covering all ages of 1 pound 6 ounces over the Border Leicester, and 1 pound 5 ounces as contrasted with the English Leicester. With the ewes the difference was 1 pound 2 ounces as compared with both English and Border

SHEEP FOR SALE.

1,200 sheep, one to five years old. About 700 Rambouillet yearlings, extra good foundation stock. Balance Rambouillet, three-quarters to fine bred. Will sell, or will lease summer range for same.

C. G. SCHNELLER,
Walla Walla, Wash.



Our \$3000 Ram

Bullard Bros.
Woodland, Calif.
Breeders of
Rambouillet Sheep

We are breeding a big, heavy-wooled type of Rambouillet and make a specialty of the Bullard fleece—a long staple white wool of uniform crimp. Woodland is on the main line between Sacramento and San Francisco. We invite you to visit our flock.



Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



OUR 1920 RAMS

are now ready for market. Special prices on early delivery.

JOHN K. MADSEN

Phone No. 111

PROPRIETOR

P. O. Box 147

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH.

Rams—DELAINES—Ewes



Our Type of Delaine.

We have a flock of 5000 head of Pure Bred Delaine Ewes that competent judges have pronounced "the best large flock in America." Ours is one of the oldest, if not the oldest flock in the West. We are breeding a big, heavy-wooled, heavy-boned sheep that carries a fleece of beautiful, long staple combing wool. Wool will be high for many years—this kind of wool. We offer for sale 500 head of Delaine Rams—both registered stud rams and range rams. We hope you will come and make your selection and inspect this flock.

J. E. Smith Livestock Co.
PILOT ROCK, OREGON

Leicester, which were about equal.

14. Variability and Coarseness of Lincoln Cross Wool:—Less variation in the wool appeared among both Leicester and Border Leicester crosses than with the Lincoln. The wool of the latter was also coarser, though the extra weight of fleece stands as a compensating factor in assessing its total monetary value.

15. Higher Yielding Qualities of Border Leicester Cross Wool:—On the whole, the Lincoln cross gave the highest clean yield; but taking quality for quality, or grade for grade, the Border Leicester cross produced a higher yielding wool than either of the strains with which it was competing.

16. Higher Value of Border Leicester Wool:—Owing to its finer quality, Border Leicester cross wool is, on the average, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per pound more valuable than Lincoln cross wool, and, further, owing to its higher yield, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound more valuable than the wool of the English Leicester cross.

ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICA'S FROZEN MEAT PURCHASE.

The London Times had the following to say about America's purchase of frozen lamb:

"America is reported to be buying New Zealand beef, but the purchases made for the United States are of prime season's lamb, to be shipped from the dominion. New York has no intention of taking our two years' stored mutton as a belated return for British acceptance during the lean years of the war of American beef of quality which is still a painful memory.

"Point is given to the paragraph for London readers by the fact that at present residents in the British metropolis can rarely obtain any meat than can be described as palatable. English or Scotch beef is the greatest luxury, and imported mutton is regarded as high flavored." L. L. H.

The National Wool Grower, \$1.50 a year.